The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,161.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	,, 72 0
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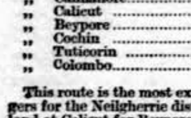
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 500 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 2nd March at noon.

March.		March.	
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
,, Carwar	3	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	15
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	6	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Tuticorin	7	,, False Point	20
,, Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.
No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8 &	22	Leave Bussorah	26 &	9
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	9
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	11
,, Muscat	16	30	,, Linga	30	13
		April		April.	
,, Bunder Abbas	18	1	,, Bunder Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	19	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	22	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	23	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

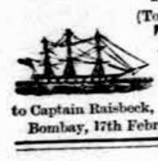


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 1st March, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

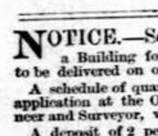
(With prompt despatch.)



THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

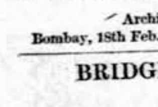
(To sail about end of March.)



THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the Native General Hospital at Bombay, to be delivered on or before noon of 1st March 1869.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the places can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deeds of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contract or whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Colonel R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
Bombay, 18th Feb. 1869.

BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.

CAUTION !

THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY are

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

who, by a special arrangement, are enabled to offer to dealers the advantage of liberal quotations, to the retail consumer, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy, at reduced rates.

SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES

of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.

CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ inch ....per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4¼, and 4½ inch ....per pair	9	10 0

CONCAVE

For the relief of short sight.

(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ....per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin .... ,,	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin .... ,,	27 0	30 0

CONVEX:

For the assistance of aged or long sight.

(The Power of these increases contrary to the numbers—from 60 to 5.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ....per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin .... ,,	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin .... ,,	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES

Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,

CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord ....Each	3 8	4 0
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell .... ,,	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring ....per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel ....per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold ....per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,

Of carefully selected and perfect Glass.

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED EYE PRESERVERS.

Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin ....per pair	9 0	10 0

GOGGLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece ; in tin case complete ....per pair	3 0	3 8

RAILWAY SPECTACLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and Coloured Eye Piece ; mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ....per pair	9 0	10 0

SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES:

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ....per pair	9 0	10 0

READING MAGNIFIERS:

For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of Manuscript or small print.

Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter ....Each from	4 8 to 20 0	

EYE SHADES,

Single Green Silk ....Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk .... ,,	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown or Green .... ,,	4 8	5 0

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages ....Each	13 8	15 0

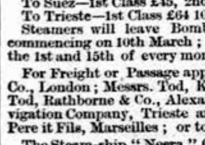
A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.
A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March ; returning from Suez to leave about the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fairs.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Travancore," (1900 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th February 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Carnatic" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—
Accelerated Cargo ex
s. s. "Delta," from Southampton, 23rd January.
,, "Syria," from Marseilles, 31st January.
Unaccelerated Cargo ex
,, "Ceylon," from Southampton, 16th January.
,, "Dalmatian," from Liverpool, 17th January, part Cargo.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, in Mercantile employ for upwards of 10 years, and well conversant with Mercantile business, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in Bombay, or up-country, and would be particularly pleased to proceed to China. The best testimonials and references as to character and abilities can be given. Address No. 4, care of "Bombay Gazette."
Bombay, 19th February 1869.

NOTICE.—A limited number of Gentlemen can be accommodated with first class private Board and Lodging at Mounton Villas, Chinchpoogly, where they will receive the comforts of an English Home (as far as the Country will permit). And to obviate the inconvenience of living at that distance from the Fort, Conveyances will be supplied free of extra charge to take Gentlemen to and from their Offices daily. For terms and other particulars address I. M. C., Mounton Villas, Chinchpoogly.

NOTICE.—With reference to "Notice to Contractors," dated 18th February 1869, calling for tenders for the Native General Hospital, Contractors are informed that the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor has this day been removed to the New Secretariat, on the Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand.
J. A. FULLER, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
The Electric Telegraph. By Robert Sabine	9 8
Reid on the Manufacture of Portland Cements, &c.	9 4
Downing's Elements of Practical Hydraulics	6 0
Bourne's Engineering ; Trigonometrical, Subterraneous and Marine Surveying	3 12
Peddie's Practical Wood Measurer	5 12
Turnbull on the Strength and Stiffness of Timber, &c.	1 2
Box on Practical Rules and Tables, in Hydraulics	3 0
Cazin on the Phenomena and Laws of Heat	3 12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4 8
—— Handbook of ditto	6 12
Williamson's Chemistry for Students	6 4
Jackson's The Traveller's Remembrancer	8 0
The Lathe and its Uses ; or the Art of turning wood and metal	11 4
The Rise, Progress, and Construction of the Railways of India. By Capt. E. Davidson, R. E.	11 4
Barlow's Tables of Squares, Cubes, Square Roots, &c.	6 0
—— work on the Strength of Materials. Edited by Humber	13 8
Nugent on Optics ; or light and sight, &c.	3 12
Donaldson on the Art of constructing Arches with spiral courses	2 4
Ainsley's Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examination—ordinary examination	4 8
Booth's The Marble-Worker's Manual	3 12
Burn's Illust. Architectural and Engineering Drawing Book.	1 8
Oliver's Tables for Setting-out Curves on Railways and other public works	3 12
Wood's Notes on the Metals, &c.	3 12
Jamieson's Mechanics for Practical Men	4 8
Mackellar's The American Printer, &c.	5 12
Campin's The Practice of Hand-Turning	4 8
Bakewell's Manual of Electricity	3 12
Sturgeon's Researches in Electricity, Galvanism, &c.	15 12
Burn's Self-Aid Cyclopædia for Self-Taught Students, &c.	8 0
Walker's Memoirs of Distinguished Men of Science living in the years 1807-8	2 12
Gibbs on Cotton Cultivation in India and other countries	5 12
Bauerman's Treatise on the Metallurgy of Iron, &c.	9 0
Evans and Jones's The Young Millwright and Miller's Guide	9 0
Hatfield's The American House Carpenter.	10 8
Wood's Chemical Notes and Notes on Metals	6 0
Lardner's Handbook on Optics	3 12
—— of Astronomy	5 12
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture (half bound).	41 8
Knight's The Mechanician and Constructor for Engineers ; comprising forging, planing, lining, slotting, shaping, turning, screw-cutting, &c.	40 0
Francis's Hydraulic Experiments made at Lowell, Massachusetts. Illustrated	40 0
Riddell's The Carpenter and Joiner, and Elements of Hand-Railing	15 12
Humber on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Construction, including iron foundations. 2 vols. (one text and one plates)	100 0
—— on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges and Girders as applied to railway structures	31 8
Holtzapffel's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, 3 vols.	37 8
Reed's Ship-Building in Iron and Steel	22 8
Merrifield and Evers's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.	10 8
J. C.'s Everyday Book of Natural History	4 8
Bertram's The Harvest of the Sea	9 0
Kingston's Our Fresh and Salt Water Tutors	2 12
Hibberd's The Book of the Aquarium	2 12
—— The Fresh Water Aquarium	1 8
Spicer's Handbook for preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algæ, &c.	2 0
Hibberd's Profitable Gardening—a practical Guide to the culture of vegetables, fruits, &c.	2 12
—— Treatise on the Culture of the Rose	3 12
—— The Town Garden, &c.	2 12
The Garden Manual—for kitchen, fruit, and flower garden	1 2
Carter's Practical Gardener	0 12
Robinson's Gleanings from French Gardens—horticulture	4 8
Grigor's Arboriculture : or a practical treatise on raising and managing forest trees	8 0
Pepper's Scientific Amusements for young people	1 4
Mangin's The Desert World, &c.	9 8
Emmanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones	4 8
Mary Somerville on Molecular and Microscopic Science, 2 vols	15 12
Pulleyn's Origins and Inventions, &c., &c.	2 12
Davidson's Orthographic and Isometrical Projection, development of surfaces, and penetration of solids, &c.	1 8
Burgh's The Indicator Diagram practically considered	5 12
Wood's Common objects of the Microscope.	0 12
Tait's Sketch of Thermodynamics.	3 12
Natural History of the Inanimate Creation, &c., &c. By Ansted, E. Smith, Breen, Scoffern, and Lowe	5 12
Eastlake's Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, &c.	13 8

WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES.

Brass-Founder's Manuel. By W. Graham	1 14
Questions on Electricity, Magnetism, and Practical Telegraphy. By W. McGregor	1 0
The Slide Rule, and how to use it. By C. Hoare, C. E.	2 4
The Electric Telegraph. By R. Sabine	2 4
Outlines of Modern Farming, Vol. 3—Stock, cattle, sheep, and horses. By R. S. Burn	1 14
Ditto Vol. 5—Utilization of Town Sewage, &c. By ditto	1 14
Law of Contracts for works and services. By D. Gibbons	1 2
Rivers and Torrents, Navigable Canals, &c.	1 14
Hydraulic Engineering. By J. R. Burnell	2 4
Tubular and Iron Girder Bridges, &c. By Dempsey	1 2
Masting, Mast-making, and rigging ships. By R. Kipping.	1 2
Agricultural Engineering. By G. H. Andrews	2 4
Architecture, Orders. By W. H. Leeds	0 12
—— Styles. By T. T. Bury	1 2
—— Designs. By Garbett	1 8
—— Grecian. By Earl of Aberdeen	0 12
—— Naval. By J. Peake	2 4
Masonry and Stone-cutting. By E. Dobson	1 14
Brick and Tile-making. By E. Dobson	1 8
Limes, Cements, and Mortars. By Burnell	1 2
Well-sinking and Boring. By Burnell	0 12
Erection of Dwelling-Houses. By S. H. Brooks	1 14
Constructing and repairing Common Roads. By Sir J. Bargoyne	1 2
Carpentry and Joinery of Roofs	1 2
Power of Water. By J. Glynn	1 8
Gas Works, &c. By S. Hughes	2 4
Art of Architectural Modelling in Paper. By T. A. Richardson	1 2
Drainage of Lands, &c. By Dempsey	0 12
Civil Engineering. Complete in one volume	3 8
—— of North America. By D. Stevenson	2 4
Mathematical Instruments. By J. F. Heather	1 2
Land and Engineer Surveying. By T. Baker	1 8
Quantities and Measurements. By A. C. Beaton	0 12
Mensuration and Measuring. By T. Baker	1 2
Marine Engines and Steam Vessels. By Murray and Nugent.	2 4
Electro-Metallurgy practically treated. By A. Watt	1 2
Perspective for Beginners. By G. Pyne	1 8
Grammar of Colouring. By J. Field	1 8

Bombay, 20th Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders was held in the Office of the Company at 3 o'clock this day—the Hon'ble Alex. Brown in the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting as advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 21st January 1869 having been read, it was proposed by A. McCombie, Esq., and seconded by Luckumsey Lalljee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Liquidator's Account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company has been disposed of, and which has been circulated amongst the Shareholders be, and it hereby is, approved."
ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

RUPEES (3,000) THREE THOUSAND REWARD.
LOST or Stolen, between the Fort and Byculla, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M. on the 18th instant, a Sheaf of Government Currency Bombay Notes, numbered as follows :—
14 for Rs. 1,000 each—C/42 10,399, C/54 55,225, C/42 08,775, C/54 32,409, C/54 52,251, C/54 52,252, C/54 52,253, C/54 52,254, C/54 52,255, C/54 52,256, C/54 52,257, C/54 52,258, C/54 52,259 C/54 52,260.
4 for 100 Rs. each C/52 91,352, 22,760, 17,594, 05,391.
Any one by whom the same shall have been found or who not having stolen them, gives such information as shall lead to their recovery, shall receive the above reward.
FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WANTED, two competent Overseers for employment in this Office. None need apply except those who have had experience in the preparation of Plans and Estimates of Buildings, and can survey and draw neatly.
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th February 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Experienced MASONRY INSPECTORS, who have been accustomed to Railway work, may hear of employment on application to H. P. LE MESURIER, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Byculla Villa, Bombay. Applications to be accompanied by copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned.
Bombay, 1st February 1869.

WANTED, on Temporary Establishment, Kurrachee Harbour Works, a good Surveyor, one who has had practice in Marine Surveying preferred.
Salary will be given according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating rate of salary expected.
W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent, Kurrachee Harbour Works.
Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, 15th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to
WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family, with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. William Hoadley and James Lacy Kennedy are jointly and severally authorized to sign per procuration for me, and generally to transact all business connected with my trade of Builder and General Contractor from this date.—Dated this 19th day of February 1869.
JAMES HOADLEY.

NOTICE.—A Sixth Dividend of Nine Pence in the £ will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of Leckie & Co. on and after Monday the 22nd February, instant, at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.
J. JEFFERSON, Trustee.
Elphinstone Circle, 17th February 1869.

NOW OPENED.—The want of an European Hair Cutting and Shampooing Establishment having been long felt in Bombay, Donald & Co. respectfully intimate that they have arrived from London with all the necessary appliances, including the celebrated Rotatory Hair-brushing Machine.
DONALD & Co.
8th February 1869. 34, Meadow Street.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Monday the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.
GEO. A. KITTREDGE, MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

NOTIFICATION.—Owing to the frequency of instances of claims for remission of duty on wastage on cargoes of salt shipped from Bombay to Calcutta, it is found necessary to impose some check on the carelessness of shippers or masters. It is therefore hereby notified for the information of salt merchants and others concerned, that from and after this date full duty will be charged at Calcutta on the whole of the cargoes of salt shipped for that Port as manifested, minus the usual allowance of 5 per cent for wastage, unless special and satisfactory reasons for allowing any increase of wastage are given.
L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 6th Feb. 1869.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—
To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December 1868.
To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Book will be closed from 20th to 24th February inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th February 1869.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, on Thursday the 18th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and adopting the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.
ROBERT WALLACE, PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Second and Final Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs. 2 2/16 (Rupees Two and Annas Two) per Share (subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them) will be made on and after Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or allotments will be necessary.
ROBERT WALLACE, PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 15th February 1869.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third and Final Distribution of the Assets of this Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of fourteen annas (14 as.) per Share, will be made on and after Monday the 1st March next, daily, between the hours of 12 and 3, at my Office, No. 30 Meadow Street. Shareholders are required to give up their Share Certificates on receiving payment of the final Dividend.
All unclaimed Dividends will be paid on the 20th April next to the Accountant General of the High Court to the account of this matter, and the Official Liquidator will then close his accounts.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.
Bombay, 17th February 1869.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Mill Premises at Coorla, in the Island of Salsette on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., for the following business :—
I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company, for the half year ending 31st December 1868.
II. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
III. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
IV. And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 10th February 1869.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 24th instant, both days inclusively.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, held at the Office of the undersigned on Wednesday the 10th February 1869, the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held 18th January 1869, were unanimously confirmed :—
"That the fee payable on the transfer of shares in the Company be altered from Rupees Ten to Rupees Five, and that Clause 19 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership be altered accordingly."
"That the Directors of the Company be empowered to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the Company, upon the credit or security of the property and funds of the Company, to an amount not exceeding Rupees 25,000 ; and for this purpose to add the following Clause to the Deed of Co-partnership of the Company :—
"'57 A—The Board of Directors shall have power to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the Company, upon the credit or security of the funds and property of the Company, either by way of mortgage, or by issue of bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other obligations, at any time, and in form and manner, and for any amount which the Board may from time to time determine, provided that the amount outstanding upon any bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other obligations issued by the Board of Directors under this Clause shall at no time exceed Rupees Twenty-five Thousand.'"
The following Resolutions were then put to the Meeting and passed unanimously :—
Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Esq.—"That the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 24th September 1868 be and is hereby rescinded, viz :—'That the 41 shares held by the Company be not sold for the present.'"—Carried unanimously.
Proposed by Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, Esq., and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee Dhondee, Esq.—"That the Directors are at liberty to dispose of 25 shares out of the 41 held by the Company either by private contract or public sale to the highest bidder or bidders to be applied to payment of the Dividend declared at the Annual General Meeting, 24th September 1869."—Carried unanimously.
ROBINSON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 10th February 1869.

NOTICES.

STEVENS' CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY,
A GRAND MOGUL NIGHT,
on which occasion a portion of the Circus is engaged by a Persian Gentleman for the Moguls of Bombay.
H. P. STEVENS, Proprietor.

GRACE EGERTON.
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce that Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case will have the honour of making their first appearance in Bombay on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd, 1869,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

in their Popular Entertainment of the Drawing Room Floor, or Quiet Apartments for a Bachelor, written expressly for them by Edmund Yates, Esq.

Grace Egerton as ....Lady Teazle.
Grace Egerton as ....Katty Mooney.
Grace Egerton as ....Captain de Boots.
Grace Egerton as ....Noah Wurzel.
Grace Egerton as ....Mrs. Kubbards.

Grace Egerton as the renowned English Tenor Sims Reeves, with Ballads, My Pretty Jane, and Come into the Garden Maud.

Grace Egerton as ....The Rifle Volunteer.
Grace Egerton as ....Deborah Griggs.
Grace Egerton as ....Mrs. Ferret.
Mrs. George Case as ....Mrs. George Case.

Concertina and Violin ....Mr. George Case.
Pianoforte ....Mr. John Willy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle (all numbered) ....Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered) .... ,, 3
Upper Circle........................ ,, 2
Pit .... ,, 1

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, and of Mr. Willy, 6 Clare Road, Byculla, where plans of Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Tickets for the Dress Circle and Stalls will be numbered, so that persons holding tickets for those places will find corresponding numbers on each seat, which will belong to them.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for, in those places.

GRACE EGERTON.
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

From the "Madras Athenæum and Daily News," Dec. 24, 1868.

We were, however, pleased beyond what we had hitherto thought our powers of being pleased extended to. We take it that a sure sign of the success of such entertainments is when they leave no impression on the minds of the audience beyond a general indefinable feeling of having been very much amused. While the "amari aliquid," which the old Roman moralist declared to be inseparable from all recollection, does not surge, so neither can the memory fix on any one particular pleasure which stood more prominently forward. One pleasing remembrance follows fast on the heels of another, and by its equal charm, nullifies the impression of its predecessor. And so it was with us. When we recalled how well Miss Grace Egerton acted "Katty Mooney," we also recollected how admirably she personified old Mrs. Kubbards. The old landlady, in turn, gave place to succeeding impressions, and a review of the whole evening's performances left on our minds a feeling of unqualified and unalloyed pleasure.

The interest throughout this little comedy is unflagging. Not for one single instant did it drag, even when Mr. Case was on the stage by himself. This gentleman acted the part of the insignificant little musician without any evident effort. It seemed to be natural to him. And one felt, involuntarily, that inclination to be bored that the presence of insignificant little men naturally excites in the human breast. But Mr. Case played so wonderfully well on the piano, the violin, and the concertina, that we quite forgot the insignificance of the actor in the powerful fascination of the musician. On the first instrument he plays with the easy grace of an accomplished amateur ; his performance on the violin is that of a "maestro," and on the concertina he is simply "facile princeps." As for Mrs. Case, her "verve," vivacity, and vigour, are astonishing. Her transitions of character were effected with great rapidity ; and her acting from beginning to end of the performances, reflected no less credit on her constitution than on her talents. It must be no joke on a hot, punkah-less stage, to rush with such rapidity from character to character, and to keep up for more than two hours an unceasing flow of the wildest and most extravagant fun. But Mrs. Case did not betray, even to experienced eyes, the slightest "soupcon" of fatigue. She was gay, and animated, and amusing throughout.

BROACH EXHIBITION (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Articles remaining unsold at the late Exhibition will be disposed of by Public Auction in the Exhibition Building on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. prompt.
All claims against the Exhibition Committee to be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 1st of March 1869.
JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.
Broach, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce the removal of the Company's FORT business from the old premises to their spacious and commodious NEW BUILDING exactly opposite, now in course of completion.

THE NEW PREMISES have been arranged with a view of meeting a want long felt in the conduct of the Fort business, viz., the separation of the Company's very large and various stock into distinct departments, *respectively unequalled in Western India*, in order to present the whole in the manner most convenient for the inspection of customers.

THE MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT has been the subject of special thought and care. The supply of Surgical and Scientific Instruments is extensive ; and the arrangements for the punctual and expeditious dispensing of Medicines much more perfect than formerly, the Department being more completely within the personal control of the Manager in charge of the establishment.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT—Including Jewellery, Silver Plate, Electro Plated Ware, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing, Dressing, and Tourist's Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Chinese Curiosities, a handsome collection of Bronzes and Parian Statuary, Glass and Porcelain Vases, and the numerous elegancies for which the Company is so well known, offers an extent of selection, and a variety in taste and value, never before attempted in Bombay and vieing with the superb collections to be met with, elsewhere, only in London or Paris.

THE PROVISION and STORE DEPARTMENT is replete with fresh supplies, FROM THE FIRST HOUSES ONLY, of every description of Preserved Fish, Meats, Pates, Soups, Fruits, Bonbons, Chocolates, and other table and household requisites. *Each article is guaranteed.*

THE LIQUOR DEPARTMENT presents a selection, perhaps unequalled, certainly unsurpassed, by that of any House in the Presidency. Messrs. WHITE'S PORTS and SHERRIES, the Company's special imports of Brandies and Clarets, and their general supplies of Champagnes and other Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Ales and Stouts are too widely known to need any special commendation.

The progressive increase of business which has attended the adoption of the Company's present system of LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR CASH, and DISCOUNTS FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, suggest the hope that this fresh exertion to meet the requirements of the Public will meet with similar encouragement.

Appended is a list of the several divisions of the Company's stock, of which a detailed catalogue is in course of preparation.
Bombay, 1st February 1869.

PART 1 OF THE CATALOGUE
will contain descriptive lists of
AERATED WATERS,
ALES, WINES AND SPIRITS
AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN
ARCHERY KIT
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHOCOLATES, COFFEES, AND COCOAS
CHINA TEAS AND SUGARS
CHRISTENING PRESENTS
CRICKET KIT
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS
FENCING KIT
FILTERS
FISHING KIT
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARE
HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PROVISIONS
JEWELLERY
OVERLAND PROVISIONS
PARIAN STATUARY
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES
PRESENTATION GOODS
SADDLERY
SILVER PLATE
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
STATIONERY
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

PART 2
will contain detailed lists of
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
INVALID APPLIANCES
MEDICINE CHESTS
PATENT MEDICINES
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Persons desiring a copy of the above should
REGISTER THEIR NAMES BY LETTER
at the Byculla Office.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN ; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,, 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,, 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
India Gauze Pants	7	,, 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. ,,	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. ,,	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	,,	7	8
The Belgian	,,	7	0
do. with Tie	,,	7	8
The Shakspear	,,	7	0
do. with Tie	,,	7	8
The Regent	,,	7	0
The Indian	,,	7	0
The Improved West End	,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,, 30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
Railway Rugs	12	,, 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. ,, Turban ,, ,, lined Cork. Helmets.
The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves...........Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.
Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.
New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.
A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.
Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
ALSO
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.
Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—
The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. { Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. { Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. { Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.

FOR MOURNING. { Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.

FOR INFANTS. { Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay ; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesnever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits	Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats	,, 18
Do. do. do. Trousers	,, 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.
The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.
New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.
Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

7, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK
comprises the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY
OF
BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating,
CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS
Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.
PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.
BUCKSKIN GLOVES.
GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.
SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.
GOLD LACE WORKERS.
DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

CARR BROTHERS,
RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth	Rs. 65 to Rs. 70.
Napoleon Blue or Black	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Melton in all colours	Rs. 60.
Lindsey Habit for Girls	Rs. 30.
Riding Hat in Sola	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Measure required for Riding Habit.

1 Height of Figure.	4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
2 Round Chest Tight.	5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.
3 Round Waist.	

CARR BROTHERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves	Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. do. ½ sleeves	,, 28 ,,
Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 38 ,,
,, sleeves	,, 36 ,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 42 ,,
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 48 ,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 56 ,,

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons	Rs. 42 per doz.
Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do.	,, 48 ,,
Men's do. do.	,, 50 ,,
Do. do. Out-size	,, 65 ,,
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers	,, 65 ,,
Men's do. do.	,, 70 ,,
Ex. Men's do. do.	,, 75 ,,

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	
Brown Cotton half hose ....from 9 to	12	per doz.
Fancy Striped do	12-8	,,
Leather Merino half hose	12-0	,,
Do. do.	15-8	,,
Do. do.	17-0	,,
Shetland Merino Striped Hose	16-8	,,
Do. do.	17-8	,,
Do. do.	18-0	,,
Clerical Hose	19-0	,,
Leather mixed	18-8	,,
Grey Merino	14-0	,,
White Cotton ½ hose ....Rs. 11 to	13-8	,,
Fancy do. ....Rs. 12 8 to	16-8	,,
Yoshing Handkerchiefs	28-0	per box.
The Nowchwang	33-0	,,

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves ....Rs. 3-0 per pair.
Ladies' Riding Gloves ....Rs. 2-8
Ladies' Riding Gloves.
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves.
Buckskin Gloves.
Dogskin Riding Gloves.
Cloth Gloves.
Spun Silk Gloves.

HATS.
CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVEED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42nd.
THE 91st.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.
LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.
SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
TO SELECT.
Price........................from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

CARR BROTHERS' COATS.

West of England Cloth Lounge Coats	Rs. 28
Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c.	36
West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c.	35
Do. do. Silk Linings	45
Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c. ....from Rs. 40 to	65
Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats	18
West End Diagonal Morning Coat	24
Paramatta Lounge Coat	14
,, Morning ,,	18
Alpaca, Plain or Twilled	14

CARR BROTHERS' TROUSERS.

Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers	22
Extra Superfine Cassimere ,,	24
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	16
,, Scotch Saxony Angolas	18
,, Tweeds, Flannels, &c.	14
Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair	8
White Linen Drill, per dozen ....Rs. 65 to	120
White American Drill, do.	60

CARR BROTHERS' WAISTCOATS.

Superfine Best Black Cassimere	Rs. 11
Fancy Doeskin Vests	8
Fancy Angola Tweed, &c.	8
Paramatta	7
Alpaca	6
Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills	7

CARR BROTHERS' SUITS.

Fancy Angola Suits ....Rs. 40 to	50
Fancy Scotch Heather Suit	36
Black Flannel Suits	35
Blue Flannel Suits	35
Fancy colored Flannels	35

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.
1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow.
From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
3 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
4 ,, Waist ,,
5 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.
6 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front.
Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.
7 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
8 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.
STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.—Messrs. Soundy & Co. have just received a large assortment of very elegant and highly finished Silver Ware, suitable for Christening, Birth Day, New Year's Day, or Christmas Gifts, comprising

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON,
In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.
A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per Set for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per Set.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS,
In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet-lined Case.
From Cash, Rs. 35 to Rs. 55.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,
In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.
These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 115 per Set.
Each Article bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS or POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balance. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.
First Size.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tolah to 8 tolahs.
Price of first size weigher and 2 sets of weights as above. Complete on a solid Oak or Walnut Wood Stand, Rs. 12.
Second Size.—Letter weigher with 2 distinct sets of weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 8 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tolah to 16 tolahs.
Price of second size weigher and 2 sets of weights as above. All of solid brass, on a brass stand and feet, Rs. 15 complete.
DAK BHANGY, OR PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing from ten up to eight hundred and fifty Tolahs.
Solid Brass Machines and weights complete, on a Walnut-wood stand.
Where accuracy in weighing any kinds of Goods, Dak Bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 Tolahs.
Cash Price, Rs. 80.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED WARE.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SECURE IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free

ICE MAKING MACHINES.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

ARGAND, ARGYLE, AND KEROSINE LAMPS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

CONCERTINAS, FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
STATIONERY AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.
COPYING PRESSES.
MORDAN'S GOLD PENCIL CASES.
PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.
TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
PORTABLE TENT LAMPS.
PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
PORTMANTEAUS AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.
CHESTS OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
GAZOGENES OR SODA WATER MACHINES.
STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES.
LETTER SCALES AND PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES.
OFFICE AND FANCY INKSTANDS.
FIRE RESISTING DEED BOXES.
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, an unregistered Company.
Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Vinayekrao Jagonnathjee Sunkersett, Soonderao Rughoonath, and Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Directors of the said Society } Petitioners.
Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould has fixed Tuesday, the Twenty-third day of February 1869, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.—Dated this 13th day of February 1869.
J. W. ORR, Prothonotory.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.
This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.
There is an excellent Billard Table.
The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.
N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms ; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE
Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.
"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LONDON HOTEL.
No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.
The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.
The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.
The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.
The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with fire class Tables.
The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.
PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

TANKARDS AND BEER MUGS,
Open or covered, with glass or solid Bottoms.

IN BEST WHITE METAL,
from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6.

SILVER PLATED
by the
MAGNETO ELECTRIC PROCESS,
With a strong coating of silver upon nickel ;
Plain richly Chased, or Engraved ;
from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 33.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL.—Messrs. SYKES and DWYER have the pleasure to announce that they have been awarded first class Prize Medal for their selection of Photographs exhibited at the Broach Exhibition.
STUDIO.—No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.
Portraits taken daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at moderate rates.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED, a Series of 43 Magnificent Photographs of the famous temples of Palitana, in one handsome volume, with historical and descriptive introduction by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
Subscribers registered at the Studio.

FOR SALE, Views of the Broach Exhibition. The far-famed Banian tree at Sookulteera, near Broach, said to be the largest tree in the world- Bombay, Sholapore, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, Bhore Ghaut, &c.—Native characters.
SYKES and DWYER.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BROACH EXHIBITION.
FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO
SACHE AND MURRAY,
FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

Messrs. SACHE AND MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,
Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy & Co.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of
CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,
are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colabas at Rs. 1,255 and New Bombay Bank shares at Rs. 545. Five per cent Government paper was also in demand at Rs. 108¼ Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1255
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	800
1,080,000	1,000	500	„11-14	Do. New	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1650
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
80,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1650
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1300
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1025
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	360
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	280
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	215 nom.

CALCUTTA.—17TH FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Securities continue in good demand, and heavy transactions reported at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-2 to 5-0 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 4-14 and 4-12; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-12, small sums at Rs. 8-14, and small pieces of Rs. 2,000 to 500 at Rs. 9-0 premium, and 5½ per cents., at Rs. 13-0 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,670 to 1,660.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 205.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 150.
Durrung Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 25.

Port Canning Investment, &c., Co.—The Secretary of the Company, in reply to a letter dated 29th January 1869, from some of the shareholderes, wrote—"I am desired by the board to state that it is not the intention of the directors to make a call.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.		Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur		245 to 248
Vingorla		230 to 232
Dharwar, Sawginned		265 to 266
NEW.		
Oomrawuttee Akote		262 to 265
Hingunghat		278 to 280
Broach	N G.	262 to 264
Do.	M.G.	280 to 282
Veeravul		250 to 252
Khandeish Barsee		263 to 263

Ready sales 3,375 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Hammond, Major, 90th Light Infantry, from sick leave, from England.
Holloway, Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards, retiring from service, from Mhow.
[illegible]ars, to join, from England.
[illegible] N. I., from sick leave, from England.
[illegible] 1st Regiment, from sick leave, from [illegible]
[illegible] Bengal Army, from sick leave, from [illegible]
[illegible] Bengal Medical Establishment, to [illegible]
[illegible]y, on furlough, from Meerut.
[illegible], 95th Foot, to join, from England.
[illegible] Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, [illegible]
[illegible]neers, on leave, from Calcutta.
Trevor, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sind.
Balfour, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Wells, Captain, late 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Wright, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Nicholson, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Meerut.
Lockhart, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Morar.
Wintle, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Morar.
Hughes, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND FEBRUARY.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. „
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. „
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Dannah Letchmy	Nacoda	Negapatam, Dec. 22.
	Royal Alexander	Browning	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
	General Havelock (s)	Hewitt	Madras, Feb. 8.
	Anna	Bazana	Clyde, Sept. 17.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 19.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandvie, Feb. 19.
	John and Mary	Grey	Hongkong, Dec. 23.
	Gloucester	——	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Anne Laity Banfield.	Sherris	Cochin.
	Ceylon	Davis	Rangoon.
	Luis Fletcher	Luckes	Liverpool.
	Lalla Rookh	Willis	Calcutta.
	Arabia (s)	Ballantine	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	National	Soret	Bordeaux, Havre, via Malabar Coast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Medway, from London to Bombay, has put in to Algoa Bay, leaky.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Irwell, Feran, to Liverpool.
Ship Hippogriffe, Brows, to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Phlox. Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Chacma, to Havre.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 20th 6 A.M.—French mail steamer "Labourdonnais," from Galle, in sight.
MADRAS, 20th, 10 A.M.—mail steamer "Mooltan," from Calcutta in sight.
FAO, 22nd, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin," from Bushire, in sight.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Surat (s)	Greaves	Suez, Jan. 25.
	Montrose	McIntyre	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
	Dinapore	Wilson	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	Nagpore	Jenkins	Liverpool, Nov. 13.
17	Edward Percy	Walker	Liverpool, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.		
16	Roodee	——	——
17	Mooltan (s)	——	——
	British Peer	——	——
	City of Amoy	——	——
	Sapphire	——	——
	Hellen	——	——
	Morris	——	——
	Tambay Candasamy	——	——

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 16 Cashmere (s) ... Dickinson ... Northern Ports.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 20.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·947 inches.
Temperature of the Air	74·1 „
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3 „
Dew Point	65·5 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	78·6 „
Minimum do. do.	69·3 „
Gen. Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW,
Movement in 24 hours	343 miles.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 22nd, 12 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 21st February, via Russia, 18th February.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 20th and 21st February.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th February.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 58	0 3
„ Calcutta	9 0	0 32
„ Madras	60 40	56 55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on the 22nd February 1869:—
For Kalmart Nofschager.—From London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GARDNER—February 18th, at Egutpoora, of brain fever, Mr. Edward Robert Gardner, of the Railway Police, aged 37, leaving a widow and six children to bemoan their loss.

ROBINSON—February 20th, at Colaba, Mary, the beloved wife of Captain Samuel Robinson, aged 42 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

FOSBERY—DAVIES—February 15th, at Balasore, by the Rev. E. Kemble, M.A., William Henry, second son of the late Captain Fosbery, M. N. I., to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Davies, of Warwickshire.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

NELSON—February 12th, at Jubbulpore, Robert Nelson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st M. N. I., aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

ONCE more the Octroi and Transit Duty Bill halts on its way through the Legislative Council. We have all along offered to its progress that "obstruction" which Mr. Ellis admits to be legitimate; and, happily, there are in the Council those with whom we concur, and who have the power and the will to stop the way. As it stands the schedule is not only a specimen of unsound taxation, but it runs indecently, and with malice aforethought, counter to the Resolution of the Supreme Government, usurps imperial functions, and almost warrants the epithets recently applied to this Presidency in a Calcutta journal—the hard words "insubordinate and mutinous." Indeed the aim and object of the Bill is to show an independence of the Supreme Government on the subject of taxation. Under the broad shield of Mr. Ellis, Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy practically defies the central authority, his strong desire to levy money on cotton, and the countenance of his colleague, giving him the requisite courage. We have no doubt that both the honourable gentlemen sincerely believe that the Government of India is wrong, and that cotton ought to be taxed, *en route* to the consumer. But *it is forbidden*; and, moreover, from our point of view, the species of taxation advocated by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Munguldass, rests altogether upon mistaken grounds At the same time we are morally certain that had it not been for the chance of amercing cotton *in transitu*, we should never have heard of the notorious "Town Dues."

Mr. Campbell, and, indeed, all the advocates of these taxes, will persist in regarding the whole question as if Bombay stood alone in the universe. When Mr. Campbell, for instance, gets rid of the objection to the duty on the ground of its obstructiveness to trade, by saying it is "theoretical," he must put out of his mind the fact that he would, if allowed to have his way, set, to all the Native States in India, an example which they might with propriety follow in a hundred other cases. We have always said that to tax goods in transit for local purposes is merely taking a mean advantage of a geographical position, but we have never said that a small tax would obstruct the trade of Bombay. As cotton is raised in many places and merely seeks a road to the market through this port, it is an unworthy and an unwise thing to tax it for local purposes. If it is to be taxed, let the export duty be levied by the Supreme Government and let the proceeds go to the common fund for common purposes. In the latter case the duty would be no more a transit duty, *pace* Mr. Ellis, than the duty on piece-goods or any other article for consumption *in India*. But Mr. Campbell shows, when he hungers for some of "the wealth derived from cotton," and dwells, for ever, on the "peculiar circumstances of Bombay," that he yields to temptation, and mistakes opportunity for rightfulness. To make this plain, we may say that if there were three or four ports whence cotton could be shipped, competition would prevent Mr. Campbell from using the argument of "peculiar circumstances." But Broach and Surat tax cotton. Well, then, Broach and Surat do wrong, and violate, equally, the orders of the Supreme Government and the principles of sound taxation. If he wants to tax the Europeans specially, why not propose an income-tax? Mr. Ellis insists that the duty would not be a transit duty, and asks, are not tolls and customs duties transit duties? The answer is easy. Tolls are levied to pay for specific advantages—the cost of a bridge, the making and repairing of roads, the charges of maintaining a ferry; the sum paid for a railway ticket is the most naked form of a toll. Is there the remotest analogy between these tolls and duties on goods in transit? None. And really when Mr. Ellis says that customs duties are essentially transit duties we cannot believe he is seriously arguing the question. Customs duties are levied for the whole Empire, and not for a morsel of it; and if Mr. Ellis is gravely prepared to maintain that Native States, whose subjects pay a share of customs duties, do not benefit by imperial rule, and are therefore unjustly taxed, we say he has brought strong accusation against British Government in India. Nor do we regard as much more in earnest the confusion which he sought to establish between Municipal and Imperial objects. He said that a transit duty on cotton would be just, because the Municipality performs imperial functions! Really, at this rate, we shall have to revise our lexicons. We can understand that Bombay should be an object of imperial solicitude, and we are prepared to maintain that the Supreme Government should do more for imperial interests in this island; but we are not, for the sake of taxing cotton, prepared to confound the plain meaning of language and the obvious distinctions in things, and say that Municipal, is Imperial work. The State, if it made a grant of funds, would make it out of the common treasury, under special conditions and for special purposes, and would never dream of levying duties merely to pour them into our bottomless local exchequer. As to the incidence of the proposed tax, the tax itself must have very peculiar qualities if it does not, like others of its kind, fall on the consumer. It is "light," it is "inappreciable," it is a "mere registration fee;" the consumer would not feel it; but the middlemen would. Very clever people, the tax-makers of Bombay must be, if they can do what nobody else has done, make the middlemen pay, and if the tax is allowed, and any middleman *does* pay, he should be preserved as a specimen and presented to the Legislative Council. Moreover, suppose various other places put an inappreciable tax—is there such a thing?—upon cotton; and suppose Mr. Ellis's great regulator of price, American cotton, fell, as it will do in a few years, to the old level—the consumer won't suffer, for the manufacturer won't buy your cotton, but the ryot and middleman might, for the former will lose a market, and the latter a business. The proposed tax has the great distinction of being short-sighted and unjust.

Absorbed in the economical discussion no one referred to the causes which have made it possible to push this bad bill to a third reading. We beg pardon. Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy had the hardihood to make a general reference. "The Municipality," he said, "were in great debt and great want, and the Council should lose no time in providing the Bench with the means of freeing themselves from embarrassment." Whence came the debt and the want; who created the embarrassment; who repealed the License-tax; who struck one per cent. off the house-rate; and who lie in wait to strike off another one per cent. as soon black mail can be levied on the cotton trade of Western India? Great debt, great want, great embarrassment! Who are responsible? The Municipal Commissioner, who has signally failed to manage the finances, and who will fail again; the Bench, which has not the courage to say "no" to the Municipal Commissioner; the Controller who has not the courage to say "no;" and the very men, now seeking to convict trade in penalties, who released real property of its just burdens. If we add blame to the European Justices, it is because they stay where, at any moment, an organized body of Natives can be got together to outvote them. These are the authors of the great debt, the crying want, the painful embarrassment. To these we owe the "irregularities" signalized by the Committee of the Legislative Council; to these we owe the bad system of collection; to these we owe the obscurity which hangs over the whole administration; to these we owe the fifteen lakhs loan, with the certainty of another at no distant date, provided the "system" is continued; to these we owe the raid now attempted on the commerce of the port, and the very food of the people. Great Debt, Great Want, Great Embarrassment, that is the verdict on the administration delivered by Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, one of the principal actors. Nothing is done to restrain the agency which has produced this trio of evils, and made Bombay a scandal and reproach—nothing but provide loans and adopt retrograde fiscal devices. Above these producers of the prevailing mischief, the Executive Government, like the gods described by the Epicurean poet, sit in a serene atmosphere smiling on the vexations of petty mortals below. The Government does not interfere—except to pass Loan and Tax Bills. The Government institutes no restraint, furnishes no guarantee for the future, refuses all inquiry. And for this apathy the Government, in the end, will be held responsible, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald may come to share the fate of Sir Bartle Frere. We have done all we could to rouse that Government to a sense of its responsibility; but we could not hope to succeed where the Municipal Commissioner himself, who is so deeply concerned, failed. But the fact stands on record, that the result of Municipal Government is great want, great debt, great embarrassment, and that the Executive Government refuses to probe the causes, rectify the abuses, and spare the pockets of the community. Why is this? Alas, the Natives say that the Government *dare* not, and we think it only right that this opinion should reach their ears. We will not say that the Government *dare* not, but we will say that the Government acts on a mistaken policy, and that the day of penalties for such mistakes is certain to arrive.

LIEUTENANT HAY, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colaba, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months.

LIEUTENANT S. J. WAUDBY, Staff Corps, Adjutant 19th Regiment N. I., and Staff Officer, Bhooj, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

THE following promotions have been made in the Ordnance Department:—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign George Patrick Hazelgrove to be Deputy Commissary; Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Francis Bunyer to be Assistant Commissary; Conductor John Blair to be Deputy Assistant Commissary; Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor William Bather to be Conductor; and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Conductor John Boyle to be sub-Conductor, from the 18th inst., in succession to Shore, pensioned.

IT is supposed that the command of the Governor-General's Body Guard is being kept vacant for Colonel D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., whose furlough expires on the 12th March 1869.

IT appears from a paragraph in the "Mofussilite" that His Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein is to proceed to Europe via Calcutta and Madras, and not by Bombay, as was stated by the Lahore paper.

A SUPPLEMENT to the "Gazette of India" contains a voluminous series of papers relating to the proposed reform of the weights and measures of India. These papers include the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject, minutes by the members of the Supreme Government, &c. A despatch was forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on the 6th of November, expressing—as was to be expected—a strong objection to the adoption of the English system, and pronouncing in favour of the metric system, as at once simple and symmetrical, and more convenient for commercial transactions between England and India than any other not really commensurable with that of England. The Government consider that the new unit of weight should be a seer equal to the kilogramme, or 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois; that a system of decimal multiples and sub-divisions of the unit of weight should be accepted as a fundamental part of the new scale to be recognized by law (but that other multiples and sub-divisions should not be prohibited wherever their continued use appears to be demanded on considerations of present convenience and expediency); and that while it is desirable that the new system of weights should be brought into general use as speedily as possible, it should not be forced on any class of the community until such class is to some extent prepared to accept it. The best preparation for the general adoption of the new weights will undoubtedly, it is remarked, be their introduction and authoritative use in the public departments of the Government which are so widely scattered over the whole of the country; and Government therefore propose that the new unit of weight, with a system of decimal multiples and sub-divisions, should be authoritatively adopted in all departments of the Government, by all municipal bodies, and on the railways, as soon as practical convenience will admit. To these propositions assent is requested, and on obtaining it Government will proceed to carry them out.

THE day on which Sir R. Temple will make his Financial Statement has not yet been fixed, but, according to the "Friend of India," it will be early in March. Notwithstanding the effect of the fall of rain on the prospects of the revenue, the financial result, the "Friend" fears, will not be quite so favourable as was expected a fortnight ago, when it was stated the surplus was estimated at a little above two hundred thousand pounds. The Home Charges form, remarks our contemporary, quite as disturbing an element in Indian finance as the opium revenue.

THE first detachment of Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment, *en route* from England to Lucknow, arrived at Jubbulpore at 4 A.M. on Monday, the 15th instant. The "Jubbulpore Chronicle" says that the officers and men were thoroughly disgusted with their trip in the military bullock train from Nagpore to Jubbulpore. It it said that owing to the breaking down of carts, and the absence of a proper number of bullocks at some of the chowkies, the number of men stowed into the carts was about double what it should have been. Who's to blame? asks our contemporary.

FAMINE, and the fear of famine, may be considered at an end even in Rajpootana. All over the country, including Bikaneer and the desert tracts, rain is reported to have fallen. The people who had migrated to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces are returning. Upwards of 3½ inches of rain, says the "Friend of India," have fallen in Calcutta during the past fortnight. Indeed sunshine is wanted in many places. Some days ago it was feared in Gwalior that the wheat would be blighted and the rain shed its blossom. The loss of cattle in Rajpootana has been enormous, and will long cripple agricultural operations.

WE ("Deccan Herald" of yesterday) understand that telegrams were received in Poona on Friday last, ordering the necessary preparations to be made for the reception of His Excellency the Governor at Gunnesh Khind. They stated, at the same time, that His Excellency and suite would arrive at Kirkee at half-past seven P.M., but a subsequent telegram received late in the evening on the same day, announced that His Excellency had been detained in Bombay owing to a press of public business. It is now surmised that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will arrive early this week, and after a short stay in Poona will proceed to the hills. The exodus from Poona will be unusually large this season.

THE "Pioneer" confirms the report that there is a likelihood of Sir George Couper returning to the province where he has already done so much good service.

THE "Friend of India" says that if the Political Agent at Mandalay, Captain Sladen, is forced by sickness to take leave, Captain Strover is likely to succeed him.

IT is stated that the "black strap" worn to distinguish medical from combatant officers of the army, is to be rendered of a more ornamental character by the addition of a border of gold lace on the pouch and sword belt.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE system of granting fixed sums to officers who have been removed from the service by courts-martial, or permitted to resign to avoid trial, to enable them to make their own arrangements, which was lately suspended, has, we learn from the "Indian Daily News," been revived.

THERE is no truth in the accusations, born of intrigue, which have recently been made against Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao. The worst charge against him is that his purity is a pride which prevents him from working with filthy tools. But even this is wrong. He is a Brahmin and a Mahratta, and therefore knows the native world.—*Friend of India.*

THE obstructive native papers (remarks the "Friend of India") are exulting over the fact that the Secretary of State has requested that the Native Marriage Bill be sent for opinion to the Local Governments. But they do not say, or do not know, that he has distinctly expressed his approval of the principle of civil marriage applied to natives. There will be little enough legislation thus far to satisfy the most exacting critics of the Council. The Vagrancy Bill is stopped at home, so is the Native Marriage Bill and the Stamp Bill will probably have to be republished.

MR. J. H. REILY, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Calcutta, who is just now on deputation duty at Delhi connected with the Wahabee conspiracy, has met with an accident through the discharge of his revolving pistol. Mr. Reily's bearer carelessly allowed the weapon to fall, and one of the chambers exploding struck the floor and thus impeded the force of the bullet, which just cut the nerve of Mr. Reily's foot and fortunately only slightly injured him. Had the barrel instead of the chamber but exploded, or had the muzzle been directed upwards instead of down, the consequences would probably have been attended with more serious results.—*Mofussilite.*

THE Madras Government have undertaken the compilation of a new Code of Regulations for that Army as well as a new Code for the Medical Department. The newly-codified Pay Rules for the three Presidencies, compiled by Colonel S. Becher, have been completed some time, and will, it is hoped, be shortly published. The Bengal Military Regulations, which are being compiled by Major Holland, late of the Commissariat Department, are still, it is said, in hand. It would seem rational, thinks the "Pioneer," that one Code should govern the whole Indian Army as one Code governs the whole British Army, including special corps and nationalities in the West Indies, Ceylon, the Cape, and Canada, not to mention the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

THE Governor-General's Agent in Central India has reported the capture of Mudaree, another member of Rughonath Sing's gang of outlaws, said to be one of the most daring of the number. This dacoit was arrested by Mr. W. Clifford, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Hummerpore, near a Jeitpore village, called Passanabad. The outlaws saw the police approach and fled, when Mr. Clifford gave chase and himself succeeded in coming up with and seizing Mudaree. Two other members of the band escaped in the darkness of the night. Mr. Clifford has been praised by Government for the energy and dexterity which he displayed in making this arrest. From the stringent measures adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the adjoining Native States, there appears to be every reason to hope that this gang of outlaws, who have given so much trouble for some time past, will soon be entirely suppressed,

THE BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

THE Bombay races commenced this year under the usual difficulties of a limited number of horses, and these were still more reduced by the misfortunes that happened to Budelight and Cœur de Lion. These small fields are owing to the experience gathered from the running at the Deccan Monsoon Meeting. After that owners are enabled to form an opinion of the capabilities of their animals, and only the good and the true are left for Bombay, while the others find employment in some other capacity, such as leading squadrons to the charge, pursuing the grim grey boar to his death of foam and blood, as described by the poets, or prancing gaily under the female form divine, guided by the fair, and generally light, hand of woman. Among the Arabs at Poona, Sekunder, Greybeard, and Aga Jan particularly distinguished themselves, and we had hoped to see them all renew their struggles in Bombay. Only Sekunder and Greybeard appeared however, and met on the second day in the "Derby": the former was in excellent condition, the latter looked muscular but somewhat poor and thin, ragged about the loins, and a bit leg weary. The two horses ran gamely and honestly, and it was an exciting struggle; but the 5lb. penalty that Sekunder was carrying for the "Dealers" win told its tale, and Greybeard won on the post by a short head. We had hoped that a match between the two, weight for age, at the next Poona meeting would have been arranged, but the terms could not be settled, and so it fell through. Anyhow they will in the probable course of events again meet, and perhaps one will then show himself decidedly superior to the other. Greybeard's performance, considering his condition, was good, and it was remarked at the time that "Sekunder ought to beat him to-day." On the other hand a 5lb. penalty is a good weight in the scale between two such horses, and doubtless it was to this that Sekunder owed his defeat. They are both good specimens of the Arab, and whenever they do come together it will always be a case of "When Greek meets Greek," etc. Of the other horses there is not much to write about. Melbourne in the absence of anything to make him gallop won as he pleased, and his performance in the Western India Turf Club Handicap, 12st. 7lb., beating Sekunder, 8st. 4lb., Sunbeam, 8st. 2lb., and Hungarian, 9st. 4lb., in 3m. 52s., with ease, was a very brilliant one. It proves that a good Arab cannot compete with a really first class Australian at any weight. And this is not to be wondered at. Given equal science and equal condition, the light weight of 9st. 7lb. has no chance in any physical contest with an antagonist weighing 13st 7lbs.; he must succumb. And though the Arab is doubtless for his size the best and gamest horse in the world, he must lower his colours before such a horse as Melbourne—and with no disgrace. Sunbeam, Sekunder's stable companion, is as brilliant as the name he bears. Curious fatality! Is it chance or necessary connexion that often gives a name to a horse as to an individual which tallies with the character so well that you recognize the two at once? And of a truth no sunbeam striking any object in the most artistic or fantastic style could give more delight than the sight of this joyous horse—no matter whether he is asleep or awake, in action or in repose. Love at first sight is strong, because it shows that there must exist some hidden and concealed affinities between the lover and the lovee; directly you see Sunbeam, you experience the same feeling and set him down at once as the admired of men, the darling of women, the hope of his owner. He won the "Arab Stakes" with 8st. 7lb. in good style, beating Khusroo, 9st., and Grandmaster, 9st. Carrying 8st. 5lb. in the "Stewards' Handicap" he ran second to Melbourne, 11st. 9lb., in 3 min. 55 sec., beating again Grandmaster, 7st. 12lb., Khusroo, 8st. 3lb., and Hungarian, 10st. 2lb. On the 4th day he was beaten, 9st. 7lb., by Grandmaster, 8st. 7lb., in the "Merchants' Purse," 1½ mile, in 2 min. 55 sec., which was a surprize, but the latter got well away with a strong lead and could never be caught, and went the distance in a manner that astonished everybody. On the 5th day, Sunbeam, after making running in the "Winners' Handicap," came out again and won, 8st. 7lb., the "Ladies' Purse," 1¾ mile, with ease, beating the Australian Promised Land, 10st., who was not at all in his old form during the meeting. It is hard to say whether Sunbeam is better than Sekunder, or *vice versa*; but they will both be useful next year, and in them Mr. Field has got two good Arab platers. His Highness Aga Khan was unfortunate. Khusroo appeared to be out of sorts, and never seemed to run with his old spirit. Complete rest for some months would do him much good, and we might then look for a return of his old form. The horse is there but the spirit is gone. Is it disgust or a broken heart? Men succumb sometimes in the same way: they live, but their heart beats not full of high hopes burning once; the fire is out, the heart is dead, and nothing remains but hopes betrayed and illusions gone. Perhaps Khusroo feels defeat, and regrets the day when he showed them all the way, and thinks it hard to be now outstripped by others in the race. Poor horse, he does not know that regrets are vain, and that what has been can never be again. Hungarian did not turn out as well as was expected, though he looks a perfect gentleman and appears to be wellbred. He won the "Welter" with 12st. 7lb., beating Speculation, 11st. 9lb., and ran, 9st. 7lb., second to Melbourne, 9st. 4lb., in the "Drawing-room Stakes" one mile, in 1 min. 50½ sec., but did nothing more, though he will certainly hold his own with Australians such as Albourne, Promised Land, and others of that class. Nadirsha, the winner of the "Colts' Plate," is a promising animal, and we shall probably hear of him again, both in Poona and Bombay, as he will doubtless improve with age. It is to be hoped that there will be many more horses running next year, and in the meanwhile we trust that the Prospectus for 1870 will be published as soon as possible, so that owners may see what they have to expect, and the public may see what they have to subscribe for. How the races for 1870 will fill, and what will turn up then, is too far distant to hazard an opinion upon now; let us leave it to the ever fruitful womb of the future, which will produce in time what circumstances and events dictate. We will only note in conclusion that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer has in a very public-spirited manner generously given Rs. 5,400 to the Turf Club, with a request that the money may be invested in Government paper, and the interest thereon given as a purse, to be run for at every Bombay Meeting. The Stewards have decided that the purse shall bear his name, and the terms of the race will appear in the prospectus. And finally owners of horses are particularly requested to mark, learn, and inwardly digest the fact that some new rules are to be added to the prospectus somewhat as follows:—

Cape, Australian, Colonial, Imported English and European horses when running with Arabs or country breds shall carry 21 lb. extra.

English blood (sire and dam) bred in India shall on like occasions carry 14 lb. extra.

When no Arabs or country breds start in a race for all horses the 21 lbs. need not be carried by the above-named horses. They will all run on the same terms except English blood (sire and dam) bred in India, which, if in the race, will carry their fixed weight or their weight for age, and the others 7 lbs. extra.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

COLONEL ROBINSON's administration of the Telegraph in India is marked by much ability. Besides the permanent reduction of the tariff, and an improvement in the position and prospects of the establishment, it has been decided that the whole of the traffic is to be placed under a superintendent or director of traffic. His duty will be to watch the working of the lines, give instant orders for the diversion of telegrams to alternative lines in the event of any line being over worked or interrupted, and arrange for the strength of offices, the hours at which they are to keep open, whether they work direct, in translation, or repetition, and all similar business connected with the working but not the discipline of the offices. Arrangements are also in progress for instructing European soldiers in practical telegraphy, and Sappers and Miners in practical construction, so that, in the event of a campaign, it may always be possible to provide soldier signallers for field telegraphs.—*Friend of India.*

INDIAN JAILS.

THE jail controversy is likely to break out again. Sir Walter Crofton, the distinguished reformer of Irish jails, has addressed a letter on the subject to *The Times*, in which he justifies Miss Carpenter's exaggerations by an allusion to the report of Dr. Wiehe, the Bombay Inspector-General of Prisons, and by quoting one of the most rhetorical passages from the Reports of Dr. Mouat, the enthusiastic prison reformer of Bengal. We give up Bombay to Sir W. Crofton. But as to the jails of Northern India from Calcutta to Lahore, a personal inspection would save him from applying to them the remarks called forth from Dr. Mouat by his hobby of the cellular system. The moral and sanitary evils complained of, so far as they are not characteristic of Asiatic life, can be and are being removed in a different way and at very serious cost to the tax-paying public. Lord Mayo is himself a prison reformer. So long ago as 1852, when he was Irish Secretary, he assisted Sir W. Crofton in introducing his great reforms, and he could not now do better than invite Sir W. Crofton to spend a couple of hot and rainy seasons on the plains, studying the subject of Indian prisons. We spend about half a million a year on our convicts, and we are devoting more than a million sterling to new jails. Let us have Sir W. Crofton out to help us and report upon us, during a residence of at least two years among us.—*Friend of India.*

A WOMAN ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

WE (*Pioneer*) have heard of a daring instance of highway robbery or dacoitee which occurred a few nights ago on the road between Futtehghur and Cawnpore. Mrs. Henderson, whose husband is ward master of the Civil Hospital at this place, and who goes out as ladies nurse, was returning on the 14th instant in a dak carriage from Futtehghur, when about midnight she was attacked by a party of ten or twelve men almost naked but armed with swords and sticks. The coachman tried to drive the thieves away, but was severely handled, and Mrs. Henderson thinks, killed, as she saw what she took to be his body lying on the ground near the carriage some hours afterwards. She screamed with fright, when some of the robbers struck her with a stick and compressed her throat to prevent her making a noise, while others rifled her pockets and carried away her box, bedding, and everything she had. In her trunk she had thirty or forty rupees in silver, which, of course, she lost, and she had also some notes in a pocket-book which was concealed in her dress, and, fortunately for her, when she heard the commotion outside she suspected robbers and hid the bank-notes under a cushion in the carriage. She states that about the place where this occurred a bullock-cart had been plundered, and she thinks the driver had been killed, as she saw the body of a man lying on the road near the cart next morning when she came back from the police station. Mrs. Henderson lost the greater part of all the clothes she possessed, and on her return to Allahabad bore marks of the bad usage she had received, one arm being hurt, and she being hardly able to speak from the violence with which her throat had been compressed.

THE END OF THE FAMINE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

THE appended order by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is dated the 17th instant:—

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has much satisfaction in making it known that, in consequence of the great improvement in agricultural prospects, and the liberality with which the appeal for aid to support the helpless poor has been responded to, the necessity for continuing that appeal to the public at large no longer exists.

"Mr. W. C. Plowden, the Secretary of the central relief committee, reports that, including the Goverment contribution, the receipts to the present date are Rs. 71,098.

"About Rs. 25,000 more have either been contributed or promised from the various districts; which, with the Government contribution, will raise the total subscriptions to about a lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

"This is exclusive of considerable sums spent by the local committees, especially at Ajmere, Jhansie, and Lullutpore, before the central committee commenced its operations. It is also exclusive of some considerable contributions, which, as in the case of Agra, are administered independently of the central committee.

"Thus the public have met the occasion with a readiness and liberality which demands the thanks of the Government. And the funds which have been collected or are in progress of being collected, will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, suffice (together with ordinary local charity) for urgent want still existing, but which the rain lately vouchsafed has happily restricted within the limits of a few districts.

"Therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor after conferring with the central relief committee, is pleased to intimate that the appeal on the part of the Government is now withdrawn.

"The Lieutenant-Governor cordially acknowledges the readiness with which committees of relief have eben formed throughout the Provinces, and the liberal charity with which funds have been provided. His Honor is satisfied that, if the great pressure of want had not been mercifully relieved at a critical moment, the bounty of the public would have been continued in measure adequate to the emergency.

"The Lieutenant-Governor likewise acknowledges most thankfully the ready and zealous exertions of the central committee, and trusts that they will continue to afford the Government their valuable aid in administering the funds for the relief of the distress which still unhappily remains in several quarters."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGIUM.

ADOPTION OF THE RAILWAY BILL.

PERA, 22ND FEB., 1-45 A.M.

The Belgian Senate has adopted the Railway Bill.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales left yesterday for Assouan.

Latest advices from Athens state that the King of Greece is about to visit the Peloponnesus.

LONDON, 18TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued dull and very irregular.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 18th February show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£9,250,000	Inc.	£250,000
Bills discounted	£16,625,000	„	£125,000
Cash „	£18,500,000	„	£125,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton	45,000 bales.
„ „ Surats	10,000 „
„ Import of Cotton	57,000 „
„ „ Surats	5,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	280,000 „
„ „ Surats	93,625 „

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Cotton Market opens very flat.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was depressed.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Manchester Market is quite, and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s.	1½d.
8¼ „ „	10s.	9d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.	3½d.

LONDON, 20TH FEB., AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 10d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£43 10s.
Chartered „ „	£21 10s.
„ Mercantile Bank Shares	£30 10s.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities.	92½
5 „ „ „	105½
5½ „ „ „	110½

Exchange on India 1s. 11¾d. to 2s.

Total coin in Banks of England and France	£63,000,000
„ Notes outstanding	£76,875,000

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 21ST FEB., 7-45 P.M.

THE steamer *Bombay* has arrived from Australia. She left Sydney on 30th January, Melbourne on 2nd February, and St. George's Sound on 9th.

The *Bombay* brings news that the war in New Zealand is nearly over. The local forces have obtained a decided success over the rebels at Kooti.

The coffee market is dull. Sugar has advanced in price. The metal market is quiet. Rice very depressed. Patna is quoted at seventeen pounds.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 29TH JANUARY.

THE Cabinet Council, which met last Tuesday the 26th, has settled the reductions which are to be made in the Army on the production of the Army Estimates after the meeting of Parliament. The result of the deliberations of the Cabinet are still kept secret by those who were there, but the *Daily Telegraph*, which has the best military information of any of the daily papers, and is only excelled by the *Army and Navy Gazette* among weekly journals, in an article yesterday told pretty plainly what alterations we may expect. These are much what I have already anticipated in my letters to you. It is probable that the staff will be considerably reduced. The Inspector General of Cavalry and the Inspector General of Artillery will cease to exist. The staff of a brigade at Malta and of one brigade at Gibraltar will be diminished: and several inferior staff appointments in the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's departments will be amalgamated or dispensed with. The Artillery and Engineers will not be reduced so far as their establishment of combatants is concerned, but in the way of material they will be considerably cut down. In the Cavalry the squadron will be introduced as the administrative as well as the tactical unit, instead of the troop. Each squadron will be officered by two Captains, two Lieutenants, and one Cornet, so that only four Cornets will be required in each regiment, and the four juniors of that rank will be dispensed with. About six men and six horses per squadron will be reduced from the strengths of the present establishments. In the infantry a corresponding reduction of Ensigns will take place, and about fifty men will be reduced from the strength of each battalion. Mr. Cardwell will also probably make some attempt to abolish the purchase system above the rank of Captain by framing a regulation which will make all steps caused by the death of a field officer, or his promotion to the rank of Major-General, a non-purchase step for the future. In the vote for the manufacture and storing of material of war, we shall probably find a reduction of about £500,000; in those for the Commissariat, Purveyor's, and Barrack Department a reduction of about £200,000, chiefly brought about by the introduction of the Department of Control. These reductions will of course show a saving in the amount of the Army Estimates, but they are neither very philosophical nor very efficacious. The saved half pay of a few subalterns is but a small return for all the promises which we have had made of a reorganization of our military system. The gain of money to the State is only directly proportional to the loss of combatants. All desirous of a reform of the army had hoped that Mr. Cardwell would have made some movement towards establishing an adequate and efficient reserve force, but no rumour of any such intention has hitherto emanated from the War Office. It seems probable that for another year we shall be lured into silence by hints and insinuations of the great improvements which will be effected when the next Army Estimates are brought forward. It cannot be concealed that there is much dissatisfaction with this meagre programme, and in Parliament there will be much discussion and complaint, but so few of the members of Parliament have a practical acquaintance with military matters, that what the War Office proposes will hardly be disposed of differently within the area of St. Stephen's. The pressure of popular opinion may, however, induce Mr. Cardwell to rearrange his programme before he brings forward his estimates, and this pressure is likely to be applied pretty sharply within the next few weeks. A loudly expressed feeling is going abroad that the militia should be drawn into closer harmony with the line, removed from the patronage of the Lords Lieutenant of counties and placed under the same authorities for the appointment of its officers as the regular army. This would certainly be a step in the right direction, but Lords Lieutenant have much influence, both social and political, and do not appear to be inclined to surrender their vested interests to the good of the community. While the regiments at home are reduced, it is proposed to diminish the garrisons of the colonies, and to withdraw troops from China, Ceylon, the Mauritius, the West Indies, Barbadoes and Canada. A proposition has also been made to the colonial governments of many of our dependencies to pay for the troops left for their defence, but it is believed that this question has not as yet been definitely decided. On the whole the changes which we may expect to be shortly announced will probably be neither very great nor very sweeping, and will interfere but little with the professional interests of individual officers, for even if a few Cornets are temporarily placed upon half pay they will be quickly absorbed and soon return again to duty. In India probably no one will be placed even temporarily on half pay. In the depots there will be some considerable reduction of staff and establishment; and very probably the adjutants of the volunteer and militia forces may be amalgamated, which will be a step, but a very small one, in the right direction. It would be much more practical and efficacious at once to withdraw the militia from any local interference, make its depots cat as the depots for line battalions and its battalions serve as recruiting and training grounds for recruits for the line. If this were done, however, it would be necessary that regular officers should be attached to the militia, and that all important positions in that vaunted constitutional force should be filled from the ranks of the active army or from the half-pay list.

The Ordnance Select Committee became extinct by its abolition and the dispersion of its members a few months ago. For some time much discussion, not untinged with acrimonious controversy, has ensued as to the composition of its successor. Some abortive attempts were made to institute a committee, the president of which should also be Commandant of Woolwich Arsenal, but this plan succumbed beneath an explosion of clamour from Woolwich. The matter has now been settled. A board, named the Ordnance Board, is to be employed to decide all the general broad principles and guiding features of changes in Artillery, in regard to both inventions and rewards to inventors. This board will be composed of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, the Controller-in-Chief, the Director of Ordnance, the Director of Naval Ordnance, the Director of Works, and the Adjutant General. Of this board the Assistant Director of Ordnance will be Secretary. The duties of its members will be conducted much more openly than the proceedings of the late Ordnance Select Committee, and as the members themselves will sit ex-officio and hold high rank without emolument for their services, it is to be expected that their decisions will be regarded as more satisfactory than several of those made by the late Ordnance Select Committee. One thing is certain, that the new board must be removed high above the suspicion which certainly, whether justly or unjustly, prevailed with regard to the late Ordnance Select Committee, that the decisions of the Committee with regard to inventions were made by those who if not actually inventors themselves were interested deeply in inventors and inventions and were consequently tinged if not swayed by predilection. The new board will certainly be disinterested and impartial, and the high abilities of its present constituents augurs that it will be efficacious. After the general principles of any question have been fixed by the Board of Ordnance, the details and minutiæ will be investigated by a special committee, as has been done in the case of the new breech-loading rifle and the field gun for India, or will be submitted to a permanent committee, which under the name of the Committee of Inventions will be at once formed at Woolwich. The members of this committee are to be Colonel Milward, R.A., C.B.; Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, R.A.; Lieutenant Colonel Wray, R.A., late Bombay Army; Lieutenant Colonel Heyman, R.A.; and Captain Harrison, R.A. The duties of these officers will be to conduct experiments and enter into consideration of minor practical points which they will report upon to the Board or Ordnance. The first duty of the Board of Ordnance has been to enquire into the Moncreiff system. The members are now engaged upon this subject, as well as on perhaps the more interesting one to Captain Moncreiff of what amount of emolument is to be bestowed upon the inventor. The committee of Artillery officers which was assembled to report upon the armament and equipment of the future field Artillery in India, has ordered an experimental bronze muzzle-loading gun to be made, with which it will conduct experiments, and has adjourned until the gun can be completed. The committee, which has been sitting for a long time to report upon the new breech-loading arm of the infantry, has not yet made its report. In regard to this committee the *Daily Telegraph* makes the following remarks:—

"Ere long the Small Arms Sub-committee which has sat at Woolwich for three years, engaged in determining what shall be the future weapon of the British soldier, will bring to a close its lingering and costly experiments. The sub-committee—on which the country has spent more than £10,000 during the term of its existence—has most rigidly and carefully tested the nine patterns of breech-loading rifle submitted to it; and it has been for some time understood that all the other arms have been practically set aside in favour of the Henry and Martini rifles. As yet, however, there has been no decision on the important point whether the Henry shall be accepted in its entirety, or whether its barrel alone shall be accepted, and combined with the Martini breech. We sincerely trust, for the sake at once of efficiency and of justice between the competing inventors, that the committee will not hesitate to adopt, frankly and entirely, the weapon which, above all other rivals among small arms, has stood so many, so various, and severe tests, both in experiment and in actual use, with the most triumphant results. We do not now need to tell those who take an interest in small arms, whether designed for sportsmen or for our soldiery, that the Henry weapon is an approved and unmistakeable success—not the breech, and not the barrel, but the whole gun. On the other hand, the Martini is only, as yet, an experiment, which a long time and great trouble might be spent in recommending to the public mind. To combine the two systems, therefore, would be to take away so much certain and guaranteed good from the Henry system, and substitute so much uncertainty and chance of inefficiency—not to speak of the public discredit of such a course—caused by any prejudicial compromise. If it be true, as we know good judges say, that to unite the Henry barrel and the Martini breech would give a weapon inferior to the Henry in its entirety, the authorities have slender room for hesitation. It would be a sorry mode of signalising the commencement of a *regime* under which economy with efficiency is the order of the day, if our rulers were to abandon firm and tried for unknown and unstable ground, in a matter so momentous as the future equipment of our army."

It does not appear, however, that in these remarks the *Daily Telegraph* represents the feelings of either the profession or the public. Both Henry and Martini have sent in their rifles for competition, and both have been subjected to very severe trials: the Martini breech-loading arrangement is regarded as superior to the Henry, and there is no reason that, if advisable, the State should not adopt what is most useful from both inventions and blend them into one arm for the use of its soldiery. Inventors naturally would prefer the whole to half of the profit of inventing the Government arm, but the State cannot afford to allow the wishes of individuals to interfere with the good of the service.

The past week has exhibited a singular dearth of military news. No deaths among the senior officers have been reported, and no appointments have been made of much interest. Major Arbuthnot, of the 14th Hussars, who served on the staff of Lord Napier of Magdala during the Abyssinian campaign, has been ordered to assume the duties of Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershott on the 1st February. Captain O'Brien, R. E., has been appointed Instructor of Fortifications at the Military College at Sandhurst. The appointment of an officer to the post of Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery has not yet been made, and four good service pensions are still at the disposal of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

In regard to movements there is not much to chronicle, as all changes are still liable to be disturbed; but those which I have already announced to you are what may reasonably be expected.

A telegram has been received announcing the arrival at Malta from Alexandria of Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis* on the evening of the 24th instant. She was to leave again for Portsmouth about noon on the 25th instant.

Lieut. Fletcher, 84th Regiment, is under orders to proceed from the service to the depot companies, and Lieut. Wray from the depot to the service companies, vice Fletcher. The depot of the 2nd battalion 16th Regiment, consisting of three captains, two subalterns, ten sergeants, four drummers, and 114 rank and file, are held in immediate readiness to proceed from Colchester to the Curragh, to await the arrival of the head-quarters of the battalion, now on its passage home from Barbadoes. Captains Ingles, Russell, and Pullen, Lieut. Morrison, and Ensigns Young and Beure will leave Colchester with the depot.

It may interest your Abyssinian readers to learn that it has been decided that the medal bestowed for that campaign shall be a cross and not a disc. The ribbon will be red and white in horizontal bars.

COMMANDER EDWARD WINGFIELD SHAW, R.N., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Town and Fort of Malacca, and its Dependencies.

A FRENCH paper states that every seventh day ex-Queen Isabella receives a small parcel containing the chemise which Sister Patrocinio has worn during the preceding week, and that she wears the dirty garment for the next seven days. This is indeed realizing literally the schoolgirl's bad translation of "the last shift of love,"—*la dernière chemise de l'amour.*"

BREECH-LOADERS.—An article on the new fire-arms, published by the *Journal Officiel*, says—"The results of a comparative trial which took place in the School of Musketry at Spandau, in Prussia, amongst the breech-loaders adopted by the different armies, were, according to the official report, the following:—The Prussian needle gun can fire 12 shots a minute, the Chassepot 11, the Snider 10, the Remington (Denmark) 14, the Peabody (Switzerland) 13, the Wœnzi (Austria) 10, the Werndl (same State) 12, and the Winchester repeating rifle (United States) 19."

DEMON WORSHIP.—Recently in conversation with a native gentleman, we learnt a new and startling fact in regard to the terrible superstition which has so strong a hold on the minds of the Kandians. It appears that when the devil priest or the native doctor is called in to see a sick person, his first question is, "Who is your family devil?"—the belief being that from generation to generation certain demons cling to certain families with all the tenacity which distinguishes gout and other hereditary diseases. The disease diagnosed, the regular physician has a fair idea of the treatment to be pursued. In Ceylon it is not the disease which affects the patient, but the peculiar demon that haunts him which has to be diagnosed, previously to being exarcised or pacified! "That the soul be without knowledge it is not good." Demonolatry which has laid such strong hold on the Singhalese is equally prevalent amongst the mass of the Tamil population in the districts of Southern India whence the coffee planters receive their chief supplies of labour. This superstition is especially powerful amongst the Shanars of Tinnevelly and Travancore. In 1867 three Tamil coolies were tried before the Supreme Court at Colombo for manslaughter. They had undertaken, on the payment of a reward, to drive the evil spirit out of another cooly who, being very ill, was supposed to be possessed with a devil. They accomplished their task so effectually that they beat the life out of the poor wretch, so bringing down on themselves the punishment of 30 lashes each with imprisonment at hard labour for five years.—*Ceylon Observer.*

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO EGYPT.

(From our own correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 4th February.

If there was amongst my acquaintances one who had the learning of Manetho, or the historical talent of Herodotus, I would decidedly ask him to undertake the task of writing you the present letter, but I am afraid it will be still some time before I count amongst my friends any whose patient industry equals that of the old high-priest, or whose descriptive talent was not excelled by that of the great Greek historian.

To give a clear and truthful account of the visit of the future sovereign of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, to a country which was a well regulated kingdom with Ministers of State, which had numerous and populous cities, chariots for its great ones and prisons for its captives, seventeen hundred years before Christ, is a task that has been placed in able hands. The "Pen of the War" will send from Egypt, as from Inkermann, those vivid yet minute and complete descriptions written off-hand but of a nature to last till the New Zealander begins his sketch. For me I have but to chronicle the events connected with the arrival, and note the few details of the first few days' sojourn of His Royal Highness in the country. Even in this matter I wish to be as clear and as explicit as I can, and hence with my readers' permission I will go back a few days prior to the arrival of H. M. S. *Ariadne*.

It became known, on Thursday, the 28th, that their Royal Highnesses left Trieste at midnight of the 27th-28th. Speculations and calculations soon followed on the receipt of this intelligence. The Austrian Lloyd's steamers do the run in about five days and a half, *ergo* their Royal Highnesses should arrive at noon on the 2nd. Then it was remembered something should be deducted from the reckoning, considering that the Austrian boats lose three or four hours at Corfu, whereas the *Ariadne* would not probably halt once—except through stress of weather—on her voyage. *Per contra* it was remembered that the Princess was a bad sailor (what a strange name for a pretty girl!) and that probably the Prince would have as much of the sail and as little of the screw—which in more than one form he dislikes himself—as possible. Perhaps His Royal Highness would go for a day's pig-sticking in Albania if the weather was rough as they passed Corfu. Perhaps Her Royal Highness was suffering more than usual from the *mal-de-mer*, and the ship would lie to in some sheltered quarter. Perhaps—but if I go on in this way my readers will think we are sometimes as silly here as people in other parts of the globe, and this is an impression I would not produce for the world. The weather—which was of the worst kind on Saturday and Sunday (30th and 31st)—gave colour to some of the surmises. Many of my readers I presume know something of London and also know the various ways in which various people see the old year out and the new year in. There are the religious people who do it soberly, there are the noisy who do it uproariously, and there are the jolly who do it convivially. I may have been absent from the prayer meetings, am certain I was not at Bow-Street on any *jour de l'an*, am doubtful about Brown's Chambers and O'Mulligan's "L. L.," but I have rarely omitted to speculate on the year about to be born and the manner in which others were awaiting the coming event. A residence in Egypt alters one somewhat, and to this I ascribe the fact that I found the 31st of January this year somewhat like the 31st of December in former years. Why? Here it is. On the 31st December 1868 I forgot all about the coming event, but on the 31st January 1869 at about 7 P.M. I was told our Consul General was down, *i. e.* from Cairo. We are a logical people here. As the Consul General was down, it was argued, the Prince would arrive the first thing next morning, and all final preparations must be made that night. Some day I will communicate to you in confidence what the phrase "final preparations" means, but if I were to do it now I would be arrested by an Arab chief, I would be locked up by a railway director, I would be sat upon as at a crowner's quest by a jury of ladies in a court presided over by a gallant man in blue, and I would be transported—with rage at my own foolish conduct. The first of February was cold and wet and dull. All well-wishers of the Prince and his pretty wife trusted that Alexandra and Alexandria would not meet that day, and the well-wishers had it their own way for once. The second, however, was not as the first, and had I a poetic imagination I would tell you of Aurora, and the golden sunbeams, and the placid waters, &c., &c. "Queen's weather,—*raison de plus, mon cher*,—the Prince arrives to-day." "Put not your trust in Princes" is someone's advice, and had my *mon cher* friend extended this wise advice to travelling Princes he would not have stood from noon till 5 P.M. admiring the blue waters of the Mediterranean and the still bluer sky that covered them, as he afterwards remarked, "Hang it, without even a glass o' beer." This is how the foregoing result was brought about. At about noon we were told the Prince was in sight, and a rush was immediately made for the landing stage set apart for the royal party. Those who went out in boats found the *Psyche* comfortably at anchor in the port and congratulated themselves that there was now not long to wait. The ship in the harbour and the smoke in the distance were sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the *Ariadne* could not be far off. Two o'clock passed, three o'clock came and went, four o'clock struck—excitement increased. Annoyance at the delay diminished, the smoke neared, and at half past four a very fine steamer of the Bibby line entered the port of Alexandria. When I make that confidential communication about the "final preparations," I will impart to you at the same time my private impressions of Tuesday, 2nd February 1869, formed about 4-30 P.M. Not only will I tell you my own, but I will even let you know something of those of other people also, and then if you are not firmly convinced that in "our colony" every single lady is an angel, that every wife is ditto, and a *placens uxor* to boot, that every bachelor is a model of good breeding, and every Benedict a *caro sposo*, I shall decidedly consider you are not a believer in the perfectibility of human nature. Towards 5 P.M. we offered up our best wishes for the *Ariadne* and her crew and then dispersed in the most excellent frames of mind possible. Next morning at about 7 A.M. the very same silks and satins were put on, the same smiling and good humoured faces sallied forth. At about 8 A.M., you would not have known the assembled crowd from that of 5 P.M. the previous evening, except by a minute inspection of shirt collars. Let me, however, note one fact. If on the previous evening there was here and there the slightest possible suspicion of a frown—as I imagined or thought I saw—no such thing was visible on the morning of the 3rd. The *Ariadne* was in port, the Prince was on board, the company assembled, and for the second time the music of the artillery would soon spring up. The *Ariadne* arrived shortly after seven, and it soon became known the Prince would leave the ship about 11·30 A.M., so as to be able to get away from Alexandria about noon. My readers probably know very well how the hour or so before the Derby is spent, and hence they can form some idea of how our time was spent till the approach of half-past eleven A.M. There was no thimble-rig, no Aunt Sallys, no tricks o' the loop, no amateur exhibitions of the 'manly art,' no k'rect cards, and no roughs. Still there was something of Epsom in it. There was somewhat of Derby "chaff" by the men, and some of the sweetest of English faces amongst the women—ladies I should have said, but the word seems stiffer than the other. In one group—the best collective representative of English beauty in Egypt—was the prettiest of little maidens with the prettiest of *bouquets* for presentation to the Princess. The Egyptian soldiers—of whom there were about six hundred in the neighbourhood of the train and landing-stage—looked remarkably well in their excellent semi-zouave costumes. The carriage destined for the Royal party was worthy of note. It is, I believe, the longest of the kind in the world and does infinite credit to the nation it came from—a nation famous for "big things." The carriage or "car" consists of a saloon at each end with a covered space open at the sides in the middle. Each saloon and the centre space is, I should think, about twelve feet in length, or about 36 feet for the extreme length of the "car." The wheels, sixteen in number, are under the saloons, and the centre space is supported by iron rods. This arrangement it is said almost completely prevents oscillation. The centre space is of course fenced in by an iron railing, and the fittings and decorations are pretty much the same, I presume, as those of state railway carriages all the world over. Let us, however, get back to the landing-place. A boat with sixteen or eighteen oarsmen is just in sight. The boat is one of the handsomest belonging to the Egyptian Government, and the rowers being dressed in red make it look one of the prettiest things of the kind afloat. A cry is raised "Here they are" and every neck is strained. A few minutes after the boat arrives, some of the female attendants and a portion of the luggage of the Princess come on shore, and then it is remembered the salute has not been fired; next some handsome uniforms covering soldierly and sailorly-looking Britishers; grave-looking Turks and polite-looking officials of other nationalities make their bows.

The last arrivals had hardly finished their salutations of the notables in the crowd when the roar of the guns announced the departure of the Prince for the shore. In a few minutes the royal boat was in sight, and in a very few minutes more it was alongside the landing stage. From the time the royal party appeared until they had touched Egyptian soil were moments of intense anxiety. One's attention was first attracted by the boat's colour—that of the Princess—then by the rather small size of the boat itself, next by its blue silk awning; and, finally, all attention became directed on what that blue silk awning and its hangings so effectually concealed. An *aide-de-camp* of the Prince was the first to step on shore, next the Prince, the Princess soon followed, then the Hon. Mrs. Grey—lady-in-waiting on Her Royal Highness—and afterwards the remaining members of the royal party. The moment the Prince stepped on shore he was presented by Colonel Stanton, our Consul General, to Tenfick Pasha—the eldest son of the Viceroy and heir-apparent—who in turn was presented to the Princess. Mrs. Stanley—the wife of our consul here—was next presented to Her Royal Highness; then little Miss Minnie Willoughby—the prettiest of little children—presented her *bouquet*; and then the royal party moved off, headed by the Princess of Wales leaning on the arm of Tenfick Pasha. From the landing of their Royal Highnesses to their starting for the train—which was about thirty yards off—was not more than a minute, and as my attention during all that time was fixed on faces rather than on facts, I may probably be guilty of some venial sins of omission, or of commission, in the order of events. The first inward feeling of all those present who had seen the Princess at the time of, or shortly after, her marriage, was, or rather would be if translated into language, "Oh, how changed!" There was the same sweet amiable expression of countenance, but the face and figure were very much thinner, and as the pretty Princess limped gently along, one could not but doubt the truth of Edmund Burke's assertion that the "age of chivalry is gone." From the Princess one's attention naturally turned to the Prince, who looked every inch a king. A fine full clear face, a certain rotundity of form, a frank, open, but easy and princely bearing, were some of the characteristics that struck me as belonging to our future king. On landing, when His Royal Highness had to raise his hat a few times I remarked he was rather bald. The famous but scandalous cartoon in *The Tomahawk* last year gives an idea of how His Royal Highness wears his beard, and this adds to the impression of manly frankness and even "jollity" which his person inspires. I believe there is no doubt but that the future monarch of the British empire is as "good a fellow" and as "jolly" a companion as any king or emperor need wish for—*when off duty*. All those whose acquaintance the Prince made when last in Egypt got a warm recognition and shake of the hand when recognised. I could relate a half dozen anecdotes illustrating more forcibly than I can otherwise do the real character of our future ruler, but it would be somewhat of a breach of private confidence. Here is, however, an illustration as good as any, and one which was quite public. While the Prince and Princess were waiting the departure of the train in that open space of the railway carriage of which I have already spoken, a dragoman who had received a present of a watch from the Prince when he was last here mounted the steps with a bouquet in his hand. Mahmoud's or Mustapha's—nine-tenths of the native males bear either one name or the other—business was to ask the Prince, with his "compliments," to present the bouquet to the Princess. "Present it yourself, my dear fellow," was the reply to Mahmoud's request, and over the dragoman walked to Her Royal Highness with his somewhat ponderous bouquet.—In the open space of the railway carriage the *suite* of His Royal Highness were presented to Tenfick Pasha, and some of the principal Egyptian officials already known to the Prince were presented to the Princess. The principal personages in the royal carriage were the Princess and the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the two Princes, Colonel Stanton, C.B. (our Consul General), Cherif Pasha, and Betts Bey on the part of the railway authorities. In addition to the foregoing there was of course a crowd of lesser lights, but their names would not interest my readers, and to be frank I didn't know who they were, either those of the Prince's party or those attending on behalf of the local government.

Than between the Prince of Wales and Tenfick Pasha no greater contrast could be found. The former I have already described, and if you will imagine him placed beside a shy, slim, delicate looking lad of apparently sixteen years old and of about five and a half feet in height, you will not be far out if you come to the same conclusion as I did, that they were both fitting representatives of the size of their respective nations. Prince Tenfick is however gaining ground in popular favour, and has given sufficient proofs already that when the physical part of his nature completes itself the mental will be all that modern ideas and instruction can make it.

The Engineer whistles, three hearty British cheers, the train moves, three cheers more for the Princess, and in a few minutes our amiable future Queen, and the future chief of that power on which the sun never sets, were present only in the pleasing memories of an English community in the city named from the son of Philip of Macedon.

P. S.—I find I have forgotten to mention that the Prince wore the uniform of a general officer, the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Order and Belt of the Osmanli. The dress of the Princess was simple in the extreme—a pretty straw hat, the former trimmed with blue velvet, a black silk travelling dress with blue appearing below the skirt and some blue about the neck. My lady readers will at once see I am not *au fait* at describing ladies' toilettes. A short and appropriate address prettily enclosed was presented, but not read, to the Prince. M. Dumreicher, the Danish Consul, attended as the official representative of the native country of Her Royal Highness.

SATURDAY, 6th, 5 P.M.

The Prince and Princess left to-day at 12·30 P.M. for their Nile journey. The Princess is much better and has enjoyed her stay in Cairo amazingly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The impropriety of holding examination in India for competitive admission to the Civil Service was the subject of a brief and able article in your columns on the 15th instant. Exhaustive, it can hardly be said to have been, nor is this to be expected where all the arguments are on one side, but there is no doubt it was conclusive on the point in question.

At first, indeed, I was surprised that you should condescend to argue a point so plain; however, I agree with you that, considering the dense ignorance regarding India which prevails even in the best-informed circles in England, local advocacy, however wild and groundless, should not remain unchallenged by local opposition, and it was well to discomfit once for all by a few forward vigorous strokes the hopeless ravings and catch-penny clamour which adorn the columns of the *Times of India*.

Whatever may be the pretexts of those agitators who are demanding local examinations, there can be but one opinion as to their real intention, namely, that instead of doing their best to enter by the door of competition—a most uncomfortable door, it must be admitted, and so low that *five-sixths* of the candidates for admission break their heads in the futile attempt,—young Bengal, and young Madras, and young Bombay are to climb in some other way, are to find themselves in Paradise (for such the Civil Service would prove to *them* no doubt) without having toiled along the weary way that leads thereto, without having even met a lion on the road, without having missed a single step in the Slough of Despond, without having passed a single night in the tender custody of Giant Despair.

Listen to the *Times of India* warbling—

"Beatus ille qui *procul negotiis*
"Ut prisca gens mortalium
"Rura *bubus* exercet *suis*."

I didn't catch the last line, Sir, but what I did hear reminded me forcibly of Samson's remark to the men of Timnath—"If ye had not plowed with my heifer ye had not found out my riddle."

The papers set before the candidates in Burlington House contain many very puzzling riddles indeed, but the candidates are not allowed by plowing with their own heifers to facilitate their solution.

The hardy assertion of the *Times of India*, that as good examiners were to be found in India as in England, deserves simply to be recorded. Even in the columns of that journal it stands exalted and without parallel, "by merit raised to that bad eminence."

You have very justly remarked upon the necessity that would arise, as soon as this concession was made, for examinations in all quarters of the world. Canada should have two or three committees herself, Australia at least as many, and it is not to be expected that New Zealand would be content with one, and would be most reasonably discontented unless at least 750 marks were assigned for proficiency in the elegant and expressive language spoken by Her Majesty's loyal and affectionate subjects—the Maories. County Tipperary must, of course, have an examination to itself, the subjects being exclusively—

	Marks.
1. The Irish language	3,000
2. The details of Fenian organization	3,000

—Yours, &c., HIBERNICUS.
18th February.

THE TICKET CASE AT BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the report, quoted from the *Native Opinion*, about the reversal by the High Court of the finding and sentence of the full-power Native Magistrate of Broach in the case of Merwanjee Burjorjee, which appeared in your columns of the 16th instant, I have a few remarks to offer, with all due deference and respect to the opinion of the High Court, with which I agree,—to the laudable, though it seems somewhat tardy, acuteness of Mr. Kemball,—and last, though assuredly not least, to the "Daniel come to judgment" who deigns to enlighten the readers of *Native Opinion*.

And first of all—for this is the argument of *Native Opinion*—does the criminal law of India (which it will be remembered is not all comprised within the covers of the Penal Code, or within any cover) provide no punishment for a man who has taken advantage of an opportunity to avoid the payment of a sum legally due by him, and pretends that he has, in fact, paid it? If so, the criminal law of India is seriously defective. "Who," says the legal oracle of *Native Opinion*, "was the person deceived?" Well, if *Native Opinion* will turn to section 11, he will find that the word "'person' includes any company or association or body of persons whether incorporated or not;" and if the sole question in this case was whether a person had been actually deceived, then, Sir, I apprehend the grey goose-quill of the Daniel aforesaid would have known an afternoon's repose; why, Sir, every official on that establishment was deceived; the committee of management itself, a legal persons was no doubt *the* person deceived; and then come, the question—What was the legal effect of such deceit? I should remark, however, that the *explanation* seems almost designed for such cases as this—"A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of this section." Surely, there is in this case a dishonest concealment of the fact that a man has not paid the price of his admission; for the legal definition of dishonesty, I refer *Native Opinion* to sections 24 and 23 of the Penal Code, and proceed. The Committee of the Exhibition by reason of their being so deceived were induced to admit this man into the building without receiving payment for his admission; and were, further, induced to omit exacting from him their fee and remuneration; and *this act and this omission on their part did actually cause to said Committee damage in property*. This is what is required to be proved to constitute the offence of cheating; and had this been proved in his case, I submit that this Parsee would have been justly convicted.

It would seem to an ordinary mind—though *Native Opinion* could not, of course, be expected to see anything so plain—that entering a public exhibition without a ticket differs only in degree, and that slightly, from travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket; and *Native Opinion* should be aware—if he is not, I would draw his particular attention to the fact—that to any the meanest of railway officials the law has given the power of hauling him out of a first-class carriage if he has entered without paying his fare, and of detaining him in custody till he can be made over to the hands of justice.

Now, Sir, I know nothing of this case beyond what I have seen in your columns, and so I am not aware whether my views are those of Mr. Kemball and of the High Court, for I attach little weight to the remark of *Native Opinion* that Mr. Kemball considered there was no offence in the matter, and *Native Opinion* does not throw any light upon the grounds put forward for the reversal of the conviction by the High Court.

Had I been on the Bench, Sir, as I daresay I shall be before *Native Opinion* arrives at years of discretion, I should have reversed the conviction on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. The only evidence against the accused is that he had no ticket to produce when *leaving* the Exhibition. Now, the presumption is in his favour that, on entering the Exhibition, he was in possession of a ticket, and this presumption is strengthened by the first witness, who says—"I had strict orders from my superior not to allow anybody to enter the Exhibition house without a ticket." This is so much evidence in his favour, for it is a well known maxim of law that officials are presumed to do their duty. *Omnia præsumuntur rité esse acta.* The case of a railway passenger is quite different, for he is not required to produce his ticket before entering a carriage. The Magistrate plainly felt the weight of this presumption, but, instead of acquitting the accused as he should have done, when there was no evidence to rebut either of these presumptions, he made the ludicrous mistake of summoning the seller of the tickets, and his evidence clinched the business. This man's evidence should never have been received, and, being received, it was of no value or weight whatever. It does not prove that the accused had not purchased a ticket, and it makes no attempt to prove that he had not begged, borrowed, stolen, or found one.

It no doubt constitutes a grave reproach upon our criminal administration that this man's term of imprisonment had expired before his sentence was reversed.

A SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATE.
17th February.

BOMBAY.

We learn that the ship *Medway*, from London to Bombay, has put into Algoa Bay leaky.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Nerra* on the 24th instant (to-morrow) at 10 A.M., and for Aden and Jedda, per steamer *Pearl*, at 2 P.M.

Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered this evening at 8 P.M. at the "Nawab's House," near the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, on "Books and Reading as a Recreation." The attendance of the public is invited.

Under the authority of the Government of India, the issue of leather straps for binding the mattrasses introduced by the G. O. No. 186 of 1868, where paillasses are supplied, is sanctioned. The straps are to be returned into store with the paillasses when the troops move.

False Evidence.—Narrayen Peetamber was yesterday charged, before the Acting Chief Magistrate with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. After the examination of two or three witnesses, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Atmaram conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Peile defended the prisoner.

Municipal License.—About thirty Marwarees were charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday, with carrying on a trade or profession without having obtained licenses from the Municipal Commissioner. The defendants did not appear in Court, and the Magistrate ordered second summonses to be issued against them, returnable on the 3rd inst.

The usages of the Hindoos.—In the course of some remarks in a motion in the High Court yesterday Sir Joseph Arnould put a very modest estimate on his acquaintance with native estimates—for his interest in which his Lordship is so distinguished. The manners and customs of Hindoos, he remarked, were a very wide and indefinite subject, and after ten years' residence in this country he was afraid he would depart knowing as little about them as when he came.

Murder.—A short time ago a case was tried before Mr. Lloyd, Session Judge of Poona, in which two Hindoo cultivators, Gunnoo Suntajee and Dada Jotee, were charged with the murder of one Bhagoo Jotee, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The trial was held before a jury. The Session Judge, in summing up the case, remarked that the evidence adduced fully proved the death of Bhagoo, and that the inquest report and the deposition of the Civil Surgeon of Sholapore showed that death was caused by violent means. The head of the deceased was covered with wounds; the skull was fractured; and death, according to the medical testimony, was caused by internal hemorrhage. The description of the external injuries given in the inquest report tallied with that given by the Civil Surgeon. The inquest report referred to marks on the arms which indicated their having been tied together with a rope. The accused admitted having had a conflict with the deceased on the night in question, and alleged that he and one Kedaree had come and thrashed with a stick the crop of rice which they (the accused) were guarding. They both went to catch the men, when the deceased struck the second prisoner with a spear, which the first wrested from him, and at the same time struck him with a stick. The deceased fell, and immediately after people came up. If the jury believed the inquest report and the medical evidence, it was clear that death could not have resulted from one blow in the way alleged by the accused; for, instead of one, numerous and severe injuries were inflicted on the deceased. The jury were to consider whether death was the result of premeditated attack, or whether it was, as urged by the defence, a case of justifiable homicide. The theory of the prosecution was that the deceased, a wrestler, was invited by the accused to wrestle with them, and after playing together for a time in company with another man, the accused and deceased left and went together outside the village. Of what actually occurred after they left the village, the Court had no information. The next thing that was known was that a cry was raised, and on the villagers going to the field, to which they were directed by the cry itself, they found the deceased lying on the ground and the accused near him. The accused soon after left, though they were told to remain on the spot, the first taking away with him a club and a spear (produced in Court). Near the corpse was lying an iron-tipped stave broken in two, which the second prisoner admitted having had with him on the night in question. With respect to the defence of justifiable homicide which had been set up the Session Judge explained that the principle of private defence was, that it should only be exercised so far as was necessary; and in no case did the right extend to the inflicting more harm than it was necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence. The law presumed every homicide to be murder until the contrary appeared, and it was for the defence to show such facts and circumstances as might prove the homicide to be justifiable. The agent for the accused contended that no malice aforethought had been proved, but it was, in the opinion of the Session Judge, unnecessary for the prosecution to prove any facts besides the death at the hands of the accused.

The jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty of murder, and they were sentenced to be hanged. On the sentence being sent up for confirmation as usual, the High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden) declined to confirm it, but passed upon each of the prisoners a sentence of transportation for life.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Yesterday, Mr. Peile made an application in Chambers to Mr. Justice Westropp on behalf of Muncherjee Framjee Cola for an order that the liquidators of the Central Bank of Western India (now in course of voluntary liquidation) should allow that applicant to inspect the books of the company, and allow him also to have assistance, as he did not understand English. Mr. Pigot on behalf of the liquidator said that Muncherjee had been getting all information and access to the books, but that he could not be allowed to become a nuisance in the office. His Lordship granted the application, but ordered that Muncherjee should pay his own costs, and that if he caused any trouble, a report should be made to the Court, and then he would be stopped and found liable for the costs of that stoppage.

THE GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.

The following letter to Government from the Commissioner of Customs and President Ice House Committee, dated the 22nd ultimo, requesting orders regarding the disposal of a sum of Rs. 3,200, the amount of a penalty levied from the Ice House Lessees under the terms of their contract, in consequence of their failure to provide ice for the public for sixteen weeks, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that in consequence of the failure of the Government Lessees to provide ice for the public, according to the terms of their contract, for a period of sixteen weeks, the Ice Committee enforced the penalty, and received from them the sum of Rs. 3,200, which has been placed for the present in the New Bank of Bombay, to the account of the President Ice Committee.

"The instructions of Government are requested as to the future disposal of this money. The Committee would recommend that it be invested in Government securities in the name of the Commissioner of Customs."

Resolution of Government.

The amount of the fine should be invested in Government Securities in the name of the Commissioner of Customs as President of the Ice Committee.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

The Lords Justices had before them on the 28th January the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation *ex parte* the Royal Bank of India. This was an appeal from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart. In the year 1865, 605 shares in the Asiatic Banking Corporation were deposited with the Royal Bank of India by some of their native customers to secure advances made to them by the bank. The Royal Bank of India subsequently took transfers of the shares in question, and the bank procured themselves to be registered as transferees. It was submitted before the Vice-Chancellor that, owing to certain informalities in the transfer, the transfer was not valid; but his Honour held that as the bank had procured themselves to be registered as owners of the shares, received dividends on some and sold others, and pocketed the purchase-money, they could not avail themselves of a technical objection to get rid of their liabilities, and he held that in the winding up of the Asiatic Banking Corporation they had been properly put on the list of contributories. Their Lordships took the same view, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

EGUTPOORA.

After a number of futile attempts to start a Mechanics' Institute at Egutpoora for the instruction and amusement of the European and Eurasian inhabitants connected with the G. I. P. Railway, there now appears every probability of the scheme being carried out before the approach of the ensuing monsoon. Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held at Egutpoora last Thursday, at which were present the heads of departments and others connected with the G. I. P. Railway. The Reverend Mr. LeFeuvre occupied the chair, and Mr. Ovans (who is acting temporarily for Mr. Macfarlan) assisted at the meeting.

Several proposals were made, seconded, and passed, to the effect that a suitable site be chosen by a sub-committee; that a plan and estimate of the building &c., be framed; that contributions be solicited and paid at once to the credit of the Institute through Mr. Secretary Biggs; that Government be solicited to give a grant-in-aid and other assistance towards the scheme; that the Institute consist of a reading-room, a billiard and bagatelle room, with moveable screen in the centre, so as to throw the two rooms into one when required for concerts, theatricals, lectures and debates; and that attached to the building be a skittle ground, American bowling alley and fives court.

It was, of course, understood at the meeting, that the size of the Institute and its capabilities for instruction and amusement would depend upon the amount of private subscriptions and the assistance which Government might be pleased to afford it.

The committee with the assistance of Mr. Ovans, who has warmly taken up the scheme, have lost no time in choosing a suitable site, for which the lease has already been drawn up. Mr. Purkis, the resident engineer, has kindly consented to draw up the plan and estimate, which will be prepared by him without delay.

Such are the particulars; and the Institute, with its capabilities for instruction and amusement, whether on a large or small scale, must recommend itself to all who take an interest in the welfare of those who are instrumental in developing and working a system which without parallel is the greatest step towards civilization and improvement ever made in this country. At Egutpoora there is a population of 120 Europeans and 40 Eurasians connected with the Railway. Beyond a small dingy reading-room within the Railway premises, there is not at present the slightest means of instruction or amusement at their disposal, even during the months when rain falls incessantly along the Ghauts. The consequence is, and no wonder, that when men find little or no means of instruction or amusement after their day's work is done, some of them take to moping and drinking in their houses—a state of things alike injurious to themselves and antagonistic to the interests of a service with which both the public and Government are so closely connected. It is to avoid this, and to give a healthy tone to the European and Eurasian residents of this place that the present scheme has been so warmly and actively taken up; and it is fully anticipated that His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who takes a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the country, will give the scheme his countenance and kindly support.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 20th February 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	At debit.
Deposits at Head Office	2,09,62,817
Deposits at Branches	12,21,473
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,31,248
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	1,87,145
	Rs. 2,94,06,299

Assets.	Rs.
Government Securities	7,48,498
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,41,008
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	21,52,366
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	89,64,133
Dead Stock	4,65,181
Stamps	5,170
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	12,76,960
Overdrafts	1,361
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	84,32,822
Do. do. at Branches	65,78,893
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	1,39,907
	Rs. 2,94,06,299

FORT POLICE COURT.—22nd February.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

A Sea Case.—Patrick Watters, a seaman of the ship *Hannah*, was charged with being absent without leave from the said ship. The prisoner was sent to the County Jail with hard labour for one week.

Theft.—Etee, woman, was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a quantity of coal, the property of Messrs. Fraser and Miller.

THE REV. W. B. KEER'S LECTURE ON "THE ENGLISH TONGUE."

On Thursday evening last the opening lecture of the present session of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was delivered in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., on "The English Tongue." The chair was occupied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, President of the Institution. Lord Napier of Magdala and staff were also present, and a very large and respectable audience. The lecturer, after some introductory remarks on the nature and objects of language, proceeded to point out the position occupied in the empire of language, by the English tongue, which was described as belonging to the great Aryan or Indo-Germanic or Indo-European family of languages to which the whole of the languages of Europe (except the Lappic and Finnic a few other remnants in the N. E.) belong as well as all those of Asia allied to the Sanscrit. The two other great families were according to Max Muller said to be the Turanian with its various off-shoots extending from Finland to Ceylon and Siam, and the Semitic including the Arabic, Ethiopic, Hebrew, and Chaldee. The roots of all these languages, of which the English alone contains 100,000 words, the same authority estimated at about 500. In noticing the introduction of the various elements which compose a language enriched by importation from almost every other both ancient and modern the lecturer divided his subject into four periods. 1. The British or Keltic and Roman period extending from the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 56, to the departure of the Romans a little before A.D. 449 or a period of about 500 years. During this period the language spoken was that of the Kelts, or Celts, which was known around the Bay of Biscay and throughout the British Isles, and had left its mark in numerous names of places as well as on various household objects, as *babe* and *basket*, and still lingered with some variations in the north of Spain, west of France, and in Wales and other parts (a fact with which sailors are familiar.) The twofold introduction of Latin elements during this period was also noticed in the names of towns, *colonia*; camps, *castra*, streets, *strata*, &c., and in the names of fruits and vegetables as the cherry, *cerasus*, raddish, *radix*, and *biscop* from the Greek, and later of other ecclesiastical terms under Augustine's Mission, A.D. 596. The importance of studying these Greek and Latin roots was seen in the fact that less than 200 of such primitives as they are called form 13,000 English words.

The second period—the Anglo-Saxon, extending from A.D. 449, the date of the arrival of the first Saxon invaders, to the Norman Conquest or Accession A.D. 1066, or a period of about 600 years during which nearly the whole texture of the language spoken in the British Isles was changed by the introduction of the Teutonic and Saxon element, the very name of the kingdom being changed by order of Egbert, the first King of all England, at the Council of Winchester, A. D. 829, and named as is well known from the *Angles*, a Saxon tribe who had now become naturalized, and *lond* a country. Numerous Saxon words which exist as the names of places, and persons and of some of the objects dearest to Englishmen were noticed, as freedom, hope, faith, heaven. The *daisy* or *day's eye*, about which so many sonnets had been written and sung, said the lecturer, was one of our own homely but lovely little flowers with a homely English name, calling up visions of flowery meads, grazing kine, sporting lambs and refreshing showers, of purling brooks, playful children, jocund swains, tripping maidens, and smiling age; all which and many other joys are to be found in the daisy bespangled meadows around many an English *home*. The word *home*, too, it was remarked, was probably far more expressive than any similar word in any other language, embracing, as it does, all the patriotic and tender associations of country, house and kindred, and is, in fact, a frequent type of the home above. The lecturer concluded this part of his subject with the beautiful Saxon verses of Mrs. Tinsley—

Old Saxon words, old Saxon words, they bear us back with pride,
To the days when Alfred ruled the land, by the laws of Him that died;
When in one spirit truly good and truly great was shewn,
What earth has owed, and still must owe, to such as Him alone.
There are tongues of other lands that flow with a softer, smoother grace,
But the old rough Saxon words will keep in our hearts their own true place.
Our household *hearths*, our household *graves*, our household *smiles* and *tears*,
Are guarded hallowed shrined by them, the—the kind fast friends of years.
Old Saxon words, old Saxon words, your spells are round us thrown.
Ye haunt our daily paths, and dreams with a music all your own;
Each one in its own power a host, to fond remembrance brings,
The earliest brightest aspect back, of life's familiar things.

The third period, from the Norman Conquest 1066, to the 'Augustan age' of Elizabeth, a period of 500 years, was illustrated by reference to the numerous Norman French words relating to chivalry, law, and court life introduced at the Conquest; as halbert, curfew, prince, count, villain, and many names of articles of food; and especially the Saxon names of domestic animals which killed and dressed made Norman dishes. The Saxon ox, calf, and sheep, deer and foul became the Norman beef, veal, mutton, venison, pullet, and capon; a fact long ago noticed by Sir Walter Scott in *Ivanhoe*, and which led Archbishop T. French to remark that our national history might be almost entirely re-written from our English words which have been aptly called 'fossil poetry,' and of which another writer had said, "There are cases in which more knowledge of more value may be conveyed by the history of a word than by the history of a campaign."

The fourth period from the end of the reign of Elizabeth to our own day, or 300 years, was illustrated by examples of later introductions from the Greek and Latin, as well as from the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and German, and also from the Arabic, Hebrew, Turkish, Persian, and other oriental tongues many of which were the importations of commerce as cotton, calico, chintz, muslin, &c., and had their own tale to tell of trade in times long before the Lancashire spinning jennies and power looms had turned the current or dried up the springs of some branches of native industry by their marvellous productive power. The words introduced into mining, weaving, fishing, watch-making, and several other of our branches of industry by the Huguenots and other refugees, the *corve* of the coal miner the troll net of the fisherman; the names of the fabrics blanket, cambric, worsted, and several others were noticed, all words indicative of industry and art, intelligence and virtue, no words of a low, slang-like or ribbald much less of a blasphemous character, having been left by them. Such words are mostly English, while our industry owes them far more than our language. One had well said, "When we remember the shelter which England has afforded to the Huguenots in Louis 14th's persecution, to the emigrant clergy under the atheistical persecution and to men like Paoli and Mina, with what feeling may an Englishman apply to his country the praise which Pindar in his eighth Olympic ode bestows upon Aegina, and the prayer with which he concludes:

"By Heaven's decree
That sea girt isle thus proudly stands,
Still strengthening time its weal secure,
Like some blest column in the sea.
To invite and guide all strangers from all lands."

Some of the sources of the deterioration of our language were noticed, as in the low slang of the day, that infests the school, the college, the croquet-ground, and race-course, the shops, and counting-houses, railways and steam-boats, and too often, the hearth. The evils of overstrained grandiloquent language and bad grammar in advertisements, and hand bills 'the language of the walls' as it had been termed, in which 'alarming' sacrifices' and 'tremendous bargains' were announced in which the unfortunate purchaser to use their own words was himself "sold," were referred to as weakening language and rendering it unfit for the serious business of ordinary life. One hand-bill, a comparatively harmless one, which had been freely placarded in Bombay by the proprietor of a *Panorama* announced among its "most *impositing* sceneries," "several battles on sea and on land of an attracting beauty," and "an *uninterprited* passage of carriages and foot passengers." The lecturer added in the patriotic words of Johnson, "We have long maintained our constitution; let us make some struggles for our language." In remarking on the study of the English Bible and language it had been well observed by Coleridge that "sublimity is Hebrew by birth"; yet is there much sublimity in the English langauge. The sublimest passages from Moses, Job, David, Isaiah and Ezekiel had been not merely translated, but their very spirit transfused into the English Bible—the text book as it was called of the English nation. An eminent scholar, Dr. A. Clarke, had said of it: "Those who have compared most of the European translations with the original have not scrupled to say that the English translation of the Bible made under the direction of King James I. (1611) is the most accurate and faithful of the whole. Nor is this its only praise, the translators have seized the very spirit and soul of the original and expressed this almost everywhere with pathos and energy. Besides our translators have not only made a standard translation, but they have made their translation the standard of the language." This book has indeed given a fixity to our language without impeding its growth. Swift had well said "If it were not for the Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, we should hardly be able to understand anything which was written among us a hundred years ago. These books being perpetually read in church, had proved a kind of standard for the language. There might be a time when Chaucer, with his many French words, was the "well of English undefiled," but this is much more true of the English version of the Bible which has 95 per cent. of Saxon words while other authors have but 75 and some but 45. And for the student of English only, we may affirm that it is far more possible for him to learn Arabic by leaving out the Koran, or German by neglecting the version of Luther, than to become familiar with the English tongue, while ignoring our Bible. As the study of English is just now exciting considerable attention among us it may be well to hear the opinion of one of the most eminent German philologists and scholars of our age—Jacob Grimm—on that language. He says:—"The English language has a veritable power of expression, such as perhaps never stood at the command of any other language of men. Its highly spiritual genius, and wonderfully happy development and condition, have been the result of a surprisingly intimate union of the two noblest languages in modern Europe—the Teutonic and the Romaic. It is well known in what relation these two stand to each other, in the English tongue; the former supplying in far larger proportion the material ground work, the latter the spiritual conceptions. In truth, the English language, which by no mere accident has produced and upborne the greatest and most predominant poet of modern times as distinguished from the ancient classical poetry (I can of course only mean Shakespeare), may with all right be called a world language, and like the English people, appears destined hereafter to prevail with a sway far more extensive than its present over all the portions of the globe. For in wealth, good sense, closeness of structure, no other of the languages at this day spoken, deserves to be compared with it, not even our German, which is torn even as we are torn, and must first rid itself, of many defects before it can enter boldly into the lists as competitor with the English." Thus far the learned philologist. And here, be it remarked, that the English language which is spoken at present by about sixty millions of persons, is far more widely known and exercises a far more powerful influence than the language of the Chinese which is spoken by five times as many people or by three hundred millions of human beings. And when we consider the accumulated riches of its varied and extensive literature, power of combination, copiousness of expression and widespread influence, we may well be proud of our English tongue, and while such classical scholars as Archbishop French, F. W. Farrar, Robt. Lowe and J. D. Morell commend its close and systematic study as furnishing a mental discipline second only to the study of the Greek and Latin classics, and not to be dispensed with, even where this can be obtained in highest perfection and as preferable where only one of the two is attainable; we may be assured that Europeans and Asiatics will find a solid interest as well as an agreeable pursuit in studying to perfect themselves in the English tongue. For as an instrument of education, the English tongue now possesses in her vocabulary an exhaustless mine of wealth, a stratum of soil enriched with an admixture of all the verbal elements of by-gone times and generations, and capable of expressing all the hopes and fears, thoughts and passions of man. Into this language the choicest, the most sublime and majestic, as well as the most profound productions of the immortal minds of every country and of every age have now been translated, and with these she possesses writings peculiarly her own, which may vie with the greatest, the world has ever produced. So that all that is known or important in the records of history, all that is just and venerable in law, all that is holy and reverent in religion, beautiful, grand, and stirring in the sublimities of poetry and song, all that is dark and mysterious, subtle and refined, true or false in philosophy and science, all that is novel, startling and practical in the wondrous discoveries of modern times, all are for ever treasured up, enshrined and embalmed in the words of our marvellously compounded English tongue. In the leaves of her history she presents us with the portraiture of God's providence in the world, in her works of philosophy the profoundest researches and sublimest contemplations of the loftiest minds, in her books of devotion and of song she preserves the record of the devoutest breathings and meditations, the brightest hopes and most ardent aspirations of the holiest among men,—

'Thoughts that may bear transplanting to the skies
Though natives of our own penurious soil.'

All these and more our English tongue enshrines for ever in her literature in words beautiful as "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Did I say more? Yes, more, since they will have it so, she wraps up also and partly conceals in 'Slang Dictionaries' and books by themselves, as if unwilling fully to own them, the ribbald jests, the unclean songs, and the startling oaths and curses of the libertine, the licentious, and the profane. And unless some among our countrymen both at home and abroad mend their manners and their speech, their utterances and words when viewed imbedded in our language three centuries hence will be infinitely less creditable than the words of honest virtuous industry bequeathed to us by the persecuted Huguenot refugees.

At the close votes of thanks were proposed to the lecturer and chairman and both carried by acclamation. Lord Napier of Magdala, who is one of the patrons, also expressed the interest he felt in the institution and hoped that he might be able to be present on some future occasions.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY 1869.

Stewards.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
Charles Ashburner, Esq.

Races to be run on a course marked out on the Flats.

1st Race.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

2nd Race.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3rd Race.—A sweepstakes for all Hockey ponies, thirteen hands and under, that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4th Race.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all galloways that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay—about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5th Race.—Scurry for all horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen, and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time.

All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race Course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S.—Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Edward Morriss, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

It has been decided by the Stewards of the Bombay Hunt Sky Races that the terms of the 1st Race shall be "for all horses that have never won" instead of "for all horses that have never started for public money."

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 22nd February 1869.

SPORTS AND GAMES FOR SOLDIERS (EUROPEAN AND NATIVE), BLUE JACKETS, AND MERCHANT SEAMEN, to take place on the Esplanade, near the Band Stand, on Tuesday, 23rd February, commencing at 3½ o'clock precisely.

Patrons.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B.

Committee of Management.

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,	T. M. Filgate, Esq.
W. Collum, Esq.,	F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.,
Col. S. Thacker,	Lieut. Bainbridge, R.N.,
Lieut. Col. C. Elgee,	A. Crawford, Esq.,
Capt. G. F. Henry,	T. E. Taylor, Esq.

James Dodds, Esq.—Honorary Secretary.

I.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

II.—Putting the Shot, 24 pounder.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

III.—Running High Jump.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

IV.—Flat Race.—100 yards, for Natives only.—1st prize Rs. 20; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

V. Flat Race, 100 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

VI.—A Sack Race, 75 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

VII.—A Hurdle Race, 200 yards, 6 hurdles, 3 feet in height.—1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10.

VIII.—A Wheelbarrow Race, 50 yards, blindfolded.—1st prize Rs. 25; 2nd prize Rs. 10.

IX.—A Flat Race, 100 yards, for all comers—sweepstakes Rs. 5 except for those placed 1st and 2nd in Races Nos. 4 and 5, who will be entitled to enter free.

X.—A Flat Race, ½ mile.—1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10.

XI.—A Three-legged Race, 50 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XII.—Bullock Race, 150 yards, Europeans only, mounted on Dhobies' or Bheesties' bullocks.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; third prize Rs. 5.

XIII.—A Chattie Race, 75 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XIV.—A Flat Race, 150 yards, Europeans only.—One man carrying another not under 10 stone on his back.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XV.—A Greased Pig will be let loose in an enclosed circle 20 yards in diameter. The man who carries the pig out of the enclosure to be entitled to the same and Rs. 25.

Climbing a Greased Pole will be open to competition throughout the Games for prizes, to be decided on by the Committee.

All the above events to be open to Europeans and natives alike, except when specially mentioned to the contrary. Entries to be made by competitors half an hour before each event in a tent pitched for the purpose. Any two of the Committee to be judges by whom all disputes will be settled.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Games.—Subscribers may obtain Tickets for the enclosure on application to the Honorary Secretary.

THE OVEREND AND GURNEY CASE.

Mr. Edwards' Disclosures.

The evidence in this extraordinary case, that by its startling disclosures occasioned the greatest interest and excitement in London was that of Mr. E. W. Edwards one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy in London. He was first called on the 22nd January and deposed as follows:—

Mr. E. W. Edwards, one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy in London, sworn and examined by Mr. Lewis—There was a sum of £16,000 odd transferred to the new firm in February, 1865. I had £20,000 standing to my credit in the books of the odd firm, and a debit of £3,000. It was placed to my credit in 1864 in fulfilment of an agreement entered into between me and Messrs. Overend and Gurney in 1862. I received the £20,000 for services rendered to the company. I received a salary of £50,000 a year. The £20,000 was for two years' service rendered and two years to be rendered. I began with Messrs. Overend and Gurney in 1859. I forget what I received the first year.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine interposed, and asked what bearing this evidence could have on the case.

Mr. Lewis wished to show, through the evidence of a gentleman receiving a salary of £5,000 a year, that the defendants must have had a knowledge of the state of their own accounts.

Examination resumed—The £20,000 accrued from 1862. Between 1857 to 1862 I had received £5,000 a year. There was no estate winding up in the Court of Bankruptcy in 1864.

Mr. Lewis—Now be good enough to tell us what you were to do for this £5,000 a year?

Mr. Serjeant Sleigh objected to the evidence.

The Lord Mayor—We cannot tell yet what it is to lead to. All this has to do with making up the accounts and with the whole state of the affairs, and it may appear that proper precautions were taken through this gentleman to ascertain the affairs of the company.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Mr. Lewis gave a very pertinent reason for the examination, and therefore I did not persist in the objection.

The Lord Mayor—The sum of £20,000 being paid in advance for services rendered for four years would bring it into the period of the limited company.

Examination resumed—One of the matters I was engaged in was that of Stephanos Xenos, in 1859. In that case a loan of £140,000 had been made by Messrs. Overend and Gurney to that gentleman on the security of a ship chartered by the government and the fleet known as the Greek and Oriental Ships. I was the nominee of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., in that transaction, and I had a power of attorney to receive the charty-party from Xenos.

What did you do?—I had the entire management during a certain time, and attended to the business of Overend and Gurney in the matter after four o'clock, when my official duties were over. I was often engaged at the office of Stephanos Xenos till late. I ceased to look after that account on the appointment of another gentleman named Carr, in 1859. I attended all the boards of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company. I remember its being wound up. I fancy I was a director at the time. The debt to Overend, Gurney, and Co. increased while I was a director. I think it was upwards of £200,000 when I became a director. I was there to watch it. It increased to about £600,000. They had five ships as security. Mr. John Orrell Lever was a director when I first joined it, and Mr. Thomas Howard. I had also a great deal of correspondence and work in connection with the general business of John Orrell Lever, who is in the Anglo-Susso Company. Mr. Howard was security for Lever and I had to look after the securities.

Did they advance money?—Yes.

Mr. Lewis—Now in 1861 what were you doing?

Witness—The business was daily; I cannot say particularly what I was doing.

But you received £5,000 a year for doing something? There was the Greek and Oriental Company; then there was the Millwall Iron Works. Nothing was absolutely put into my hands. I merely advised on particular items. I was not made a director or shareholder of the Millwall Iron Works Company. Mr. C. J. Mare was the original debtor on that account, and then the concern was taken over by a company. When that matter was put into my hands the debt was about £200,000. I had to advise whether they should make advances. I was not aware that Overend, Gurney, and Co. held every share in the company.

Did you advise them about making advances to the Millwall Company?—They used their own judgment.

Was there any other thing that you did for which you received £5,000 a year besides advising them to advance money, and they using their own judgment?—Yes.

Did they advance money?—Yes.

And in the end the debt increased from £100,000 to £566,000?—That is the result.

By Sir T. Gabriel—I never managed the Millwall Iron Works. I was merely in an office, and parties came to me and told me what was wanted. I was at Overend and Gurney's after 4 o'clock, and whoever had to see me there had to come after that hour.

Were you engaged in any other matter?—Yes; Manuel and Co. They were indebted to Overend and Co. I do not recollect any other. Manuel and Co. failed in 1860. I had also the correspondence as to Peto and Betts.

What was it you did from 1860 to 1862?—I cannot recollect the different cases.

What did you do in 1863?—The same. (Laughter.)

But what was it?—I cannot recollect.

Sir T. Gabriel—Was there any written agreement between you and Overend, Gurney, and Co.?—Yes.

Where is it?—I will look for it.

The witness went on to say, that when the £20,000 was paid in to his credit, he had a conversation with Mr. J. H. Gurney. The payment was made after the formation of the limited company. He had a conversation with Mr. Birkbeck, who said Mr. J. H. Gurney would himself take the management of the matters in his department.

But there were only two, the Atlantic and Royal Mail and the Millwall Works?—There were a great many other matters.

Tell us one?—I do not recollect.

Can you tell us any one single matter that you were doing in 1864?—No. Allow me to say that Mr. Boyce kept a book for the purpose of entering everything which was done after business hours.

Mr. Boyce said he had no such book, but after a short search a book was found, and handed to the witness.

Witness (after examining the book)—I really cannot find anything.

Is that book for 1864?—No.

Mr. Boyce—Yes; October, 1864.

The witness asked for time to examine the book.

The case was here adjourned till the following day, when Mr. Edwards' examination in chief proceeded with.

Mr. Lewis—Have you had an opportunity of looking at the books and seeing what was done in 1864?—Yes, and I have also seen Mr. Boyce on the matter. I have made a tabular statement of what I have done in several years. I do not find any entry in the book of what was done in 1864.

What was done by you for Overend, Gurney, and Co. during that year?—In that year, up to July, the Atlantic was being worked, but I am not able to refresh my memory from anything I can find in the book.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—If books are referred to it is very desirable to have them produced, and not that the witness should speak from memoranda on bits of paper.

The Lord Mayor—I thought I saw an entry in the book yesterday.

Witness—No. This, my Lord (producing a paper), is the agreement.

The paper being handed to Mr. Oke, that gentleman asked in whose writing the signature was.

Witness—David Ward Chapman's.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have no objection to the agreement being read, but it is not signed by any of the defendants.

The Lord Mayor—I need not tell you that a letter of agreement between a firm and a gentleman employed does not require the individual signatures of the partners.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine reminded his lordship that that rule did not apply in a criminal case.

The Lord Mayor—The agreement is produced because I asked for it yesterday, merely to show how it was that he acted for Overend and Gurney. It must be taken in connexion with the facts sworn to by the witness, and he has sworn that he saw several of the defendants on the matter.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked his lordship to take a note of his objection, because there were transactions between the gentleman signing the agreement and Mr. Edwards which he could not admit to be binding on the defendants.

The Lord Mayor—Certainly.

The agreement was then put in and read by Mr. Oke as follows:—

"65, Lombard-street, 17th November, 1862.

"Dear Sir,—In consideration of your agreeing to continue to act for us in all matters in which we may ask for your advice and assistance, we hereby agree to pay you the sum of £5,000 per annum for five years, to commence the 1st day of January, 1863, and to terminate on the 1st of January, 1868."

The Lord Mayor—I understood Mr. Edwards to state yesterday that the agreement commenced prior to the year 1859, and that he received £5,000 a year up to the period of 1862; that in the year 1865 he received this £20,000, being two years' payments for the two years prior to January, 1865, and for two years subsequently to that year, for work which was to be done.

Examination resumed—It does not appear definitely in the book what was done in 1864, but it shows that there were transactions, because it refers to Millwall. The entry is "Re Millwall estimated receipts for three months ending October 31, 1864." I gather from that entry that I was consulted in 1864. I was consulted by Mr. John Henry Gurney, but I don't recollect whether I was consulted by the other directors or not. I generally conversed with Mr. J. H. Gurney on the matters in which I was engaged. I have no doubt it was the question of making advances on which I was consulted. That is an entry of requirements, is it not?

Mr. Lewis—It is an estimate of profits.

Witness—No; an estimate of receipts, not profits. I am speaking almost from idea, not from recollection.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I hope your lordship will take a note of that.

The Lord Mayor—You may depend upon it that nothing will be entered upon the depositions from the ideas or imagination of the witness. You have no recollection of any business you did in 1864?

Witness—Not of actual business.

Mr. Lewis—Well, then, have you any recollection of any conversations with any of the defendants in 1864?—No positive recollection.

In 1863?—I have no positive recollection of any business on which I was consulted in 1863.

Does not the book show?—I have not seen it.

The book was handed to the witness.

The Lord Mayor—Now, refresh your memory by considering the different estates you were connected with.

Witness—I have put down in a tabular form the

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estates with which I was connected, and as far as I can recollect, the particular years.

Mr. Lewis—Let me see if I can remind you. Was there an arbitration between Overend, Gurney, and Co. and Mr. Lever ?—No.

Were you not appointed umpire ?—No.

Were not Messrs. Turquand and Harding appointed arbitrators ?—No, that was an arbitration between Lascaridi and Lever. It was in reference to accounts between Lever and Lascaridi.

In what year were you appointed umpire ?—I have not the date.

What was it about ?—No answer.

This is a matter of serious moment to Overend, Gurney, and Co. You were receiving £5,000 a year when you were appointed an umpire to decide this matter ?—I was.

What was it about ?—The accounts between Lascaridi and Lever.

Were Overend and Gurney interested in it, yes or no ?—They were interested in the result, because I think both Lascaridi and Lever were indebted to Overend, Gurney, and Co. They were not examined before me, nor was Mr. Boyce. There was not to my knowledge a bill filed in Chancery by Overend, Gurney and Co. about that matter. I do not recollect making an affidavit in reference to those accounts in 1863.

Sir T. Gabriel—It is exceedingly unfortunate that you cannot recollect anything of this transaction. You cannot expect that we can take your answer that you do not recollect anything.

Witness—I have a very bad memory for dates. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis—Have you been an accountant ?

Witness—Yes.

In partnership with Mr. Turquand ?—Yes.

Can you tell us what you did in 1863 and 1864, for Messrs. Overend and Gurney ?—No, I cannot tell you definitely what I did in these matters.

Was not Mr. Pearson's matter in 1863 and 1864 ?—No, in 1862 and 1863.

Overend and Gurneys lost a large sum by him ?—Yes, but I do not recollect the amount.

Was it in the year 1861 that you were employed in reference to this matter ?—I cannot say without reference to the books.

Cannot you tell us whether it was within two years of the appointment by which you had a salary of £5,000 a year ?—No, I have no recollection.

Was it in the year 1866 ?—I cannot say.

Can you give us any date between 1860 and 1866 ?—No.

Did you apply for the auditorship of the Galway Company ?—If I did, it was in 1857 or 1858.

Sir T. Gabriel—You do not answer the question.

Witness—I believe I did.

Mr. Lewis—What were the estates which were being dealt with in 1863 ?—There were then going on the Atlantic Mail Company, the East India Company, the business of Zenos, the business of Manuel, the business of Pearson, the business of Howard, the business of John Scott Russell, and the business of J. C. Mare.

You were the advisers of the Messrs. Overend and Gurney in all those matters ?—I was.

What was the last communication you made to the Messrs. Overend and Gurney with respect to the Millwall Iron Works ?—I have no recollection ; I never discussed the totals with them.

The Atlantic Mail Company, at the period of its winding-up, owed the Messrs. Overend and Gurney £800,000. Can you state what was your last conversation with them upon that subject ?—I have not the slightest recollection.

What were you doing then ?—I simply communicated to them what took place.

Do you not recollect speaking to them about it after you had been watching it for eight years ?—I do not recollect any particular conversation.

Then what were you doing for your £5,000 a year ?—I simply communicated to them from time to time what took place at the board.

But did you not have any conversation as to the loss of the £800,000 odd ?- No.

You knew that their indebtedness was becoming greater ?—Yes.

That you also mentioned to the defendants ?—Yes.

You knew all that was going on in the direction ?—Yes.

And you informed them ?—Yes.

And the Millwall Iron Works ?—Yes. I received some information ; in the first place, from Mr. Mare, and afterwards from Mr. O'Beirne, who managed the Millwall Iron Works.

You were going to mention that you had a discussion with Mr. Birkbeck in 1864.—That was not the cause of my ceasing to act for them. I had a difference with Mr. Birkbeck which made matters unpleasant.

Tell us what took place between you and Mr. Birkbeck.—I really forget. (Laughter.) As far as I recollect Mr. Birkbeck, in rather coarse terms, accused me of having been the cause of some particular loss ; but what loss it was I do not recollect. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Really try to refresh your memory. Was it the loss by Mr. Pearson ?

Witness—No.

The Lord Mayor—I believe you received a present from Mr. Pearson on account of the admirable way in which you had conducted that estate ?

Witness—No. I received a certain sum as a commission for ships purchased by Mr. Pearson from Overend and Gurney.

What was the amount ?—£2,000.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What account was that ?

The Lord Mayor—Mr. Pearson's by whom Overend, Gurney, and Co. lost £36,000.

Mr. Lewis—Then do I take it that you received £2,000 as a commission on a transaction between Overend and Gurneys and Mr. Pearson ?—Yes.

What was it ?—For negotiating the sale of two ships.

From whom and to whom ?—From Overend and Gurneys to Pearson.

In what year ?—1861.

You were then receiving £5,000 a year from Overend and Gurneys, and you received £2,000 from Pearson. You were acting, then, for Pearson.—No, Overend and Gurneys.

The Lord Mayor—Now, I believe, Mr. Edwards, that was not the only occasion on which your services were recognised by the parties with whom Messrs. Overend and Gurney were dealing. (No answer.)

Did you receive anything from Mr. Mare ?—Never.

From Zenos ?—Mr. Zenos gave me a salary of £500 a year. (Laughter.) It only lasted for six months.

Sir T. Gabriel—What ended the salary.

Witness—Because Messrs. Carr and Hoare took the business over.

Sir T. Gabriel—And they did not take you over with it ?

Witness—No.

The Lord Mayor—Now, I believe that that was not the only recognition, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Zenos gave you for services you rendered him ?

Witness—I think I received no other.

The Lord Mayor—Why, did he not give you a yacht ?

Witness—Yes, but that was not for services rendered. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor—Well, then, it was a friendly gift ?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Lewis—Was it a steam yacht ?—Yes.

Mr. Lewis—Belonging to the Oriental Steam Packet Company ? (A laugh.)—No.

Of what tonnage ? Twenty-five tons.

Sir T. Gabriel—Are you sure it was not fifty tons ? (A laugh.)—Yes, quite sure.

Mr. Lewis—Now take the case of Lascaridi and Lever. What did you receive as umpire ?—Nothing.

The Lord Mayor—I think you had better draw a little on your recollection again, Mr. Edwards. (A laugh.)

Mr. Lewis—Yes. You cannot make it worse in any case ? Take the case of Lascaridi first ?—I do not recollect receiving anything.

Or Lever ?—Nothing from Lever.

Will you swear that you received nothing ?—No, I will not swear, because my recollection fails me. (A laugh.) My impression is that I received nothing except my salary as umpire.

How much was that ?—£300.

From whom ?—From Mr. Turquand.

The Lord Mayor—Now that was an important transaction, and no doubt you had a good deal of trouble with it. What is the total sum you received altogether in connection with it ?—My impression is that I never received a penny either from Mr. Lascaridi or from Mr. Lever.

Mr. Lewis—Then will you swear that you received nothing beyond the £300 ?—I will not swear.

Nothing from anybody in that respect ?—My strong impression is that I received nothing.

May you have received something and forgotten it ?—I might. (A laugh.)

How much may you have forgotten ?—I cannot say. (A laugh.) If I ever received anything I have forgotten it.

Now take the case of the Millwall Iron Works, there were commissions and advances made by Overend and Gurney. How much did you receive ?

Witness—Nothing whatever. If I did my memory has entirely failed me. (A laugh.) I do not recollect ever having received a penny commission.

The Lord Mayor—Surely you must be prepared to say yes or no, or to swear whether you received any money or not in connection with the Millwall Company ?

Witness (after a pause)—I have no such recollection. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor—But you will not swear that you did not receive any ?

Witness—No, I will not.

And you may have forgotten it ?

Witness—I may.

Will you swear that you did not receive £10,000 ?—I certainly did not.

Or £5,000 ? I do not recollect ever having a penny.

Will you swear, sir, that you did not receive £5,000 ?—I do not like to swear positively to anything. (A laugh.)

Why not ?—Simply because my memory is an entire blank on the subject. (A laugh.)

Did you keep a banking account ?—Two ; one with the London and Westminster, and one with Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Mr. Lewis—And you will not swear that you did not receive £5,000 in connection with the Millwall Company ?

Witness—I will not swear. My belief is I received nothing.

Mr. Lewis—You used to advise the advances from Overend and Gurney. It is quite obvious what it was. I ask you have you not received £5,000 from that company ?—I positively believe that I never received a single penny ; if I ever did receive anything I have forgotten it.

You cannot forget such a thing as that. Don't you see that if you did receive any such sum it was nothing else than bribery, and surely you can tell us whether you were bribed or not. You being a public officer appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and being paid a sum of money to advise Overend and Gurney whether they should advance money to a particular firm, can surely tell us whether you were bribed ?—I never received a bribe from any one.

On your solemn oath have you received at various times any such sum as £5,000 from the Millwall Company ?—I positively believe not, but I will not swear that I did not. (Sensation.) I never received any money or present from Mr. Mare, or Mr. O'Beirne, or anybody in connexion with the Millwall Company. I never received a penny from Thos. Howard or Lever, nor from the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, except my fees. I received the £500 from Zenos for assisting him in the affairs as a shipping agent. I was not captain of one of his vessels, but I appointed a clerk of my own, who kept his books, and I went there from time to time to see how matters were going on.

Mr. Lewis—That was after 4 o'clock, I presume ?—Yes. (Laughter.) When I was not at Overend and Gurney's I was at Zenos's, and when I was not at Zenos's I was at Overend and Gurney's. (Renewed laughter.) My agreement ended when Overend and Gurney appointed Mr. Carr to watch their affairs. My agreement with Zenos was either at the end of 1858 or the beginning of 1859 before I had any agreement with Messrs. Overend and Gurney. I have just remembered with respect to Pearson, that the £2,000 I received from him was after I had settled the terms of the arrangement with Mr. H. E Gurney.

The Lord Mayor—That was my impression.

Witness—I hope your lordship will take a note of that, because it was entirely a voluntary act. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—He was so satisfied with the manner in which you had carried out the negotiations for Messrs. Overend and Gurney that he made you a present.

Sir T. Gabriel—It was a reward, I suppose, for not driving too hard a bargain with him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis—Did you tell either of the defendants you had received £2,000 from Mr. Pearson ?

Witness (after some hesitation)—My impression is that I told Mr. H. E. Gurney.

Serjeant Ballantine—My lord, I must object to the impressions of the witness being given in evidence ; there may be a change of position.

Sir T. Gabriel—Why do you not give your answers in a straightforward manner ? Do you mean to say that you did ?—I did.

Sir T. Gabriel—Then why did you not say so at once, instead of fencing about in the way you are doing ? (Applause in the body of the court.)

Examination resumed—I don't know the loss on the business of Pearson. It was one of the businesses I was watching, and I advised the advances. Pearson owed Overend and Gurney a large sum of money ; but I don't know whether it was £100,000 or not.

You said that Mr. Birkbeck used very coarse language to you. What did he say ? Probably you will remember it from the coarseness of the language. It might be appropriate.

Witness (turning to the Lord Mayor)—It is very difficult to repeat the exact language.

The Lord Mayor—Answer the question. Don't look here.

Witness—He said, " If it had not been for you, we should not have had all these losses."

Mr. Lewis—Well, that is not very coarse language.

The Lord Mayor—I gather that there was a little word before " losses." (A laugh.)

Mr. Giffard—And perhaps two or three before the " you." (Renewed laughter.)

By Mr. Lewis—I said, " I have not been the cause of the losses ;" but upon my word I cannot recollect what he said after. My impression is that I went out of the room directly. (Continued laughter.) I went at once to Mr. H. E. Gurney, and said, " Mr. Birkbeck has accused me of being the cause of some of your great losses. Do you entertain the same opinion ?" Mr. Gurney said he did not. However, the result was that I obtained from them a letter.

Sir T. Gabriel—A testimonial, I suppose ?

Witness—A testimonial. (Laughter.)

The following letter was then produced and read :—

" Lombard-street, 20-12-64.

" Dear Sir,—Referring to the wish which you expressed that we should state to you the reasons for ceasing to avail ourselves of your services, we beg to inform you that we do so in consequence of our no longer requiring them, having declined the description of business in connection with which we formerly desired and received your assistance. We take this opportunity of adding that we fully recognise the assiduity with which you attended to such matters as were placed under your care, and are well satisfied that whatever advice you gave us respecting them, was dictated by a regard for our interests, and a desire on your part to promote them.—Yours faithfully, H. E. Gurney."

Mr. Lewis—On the 20th of December, 1864, you knew the secret of these heavy losses which the world did not know ?—I knew that large advances had been made. The £20,000 was placed to my credit on the 2nd January, 1865. The following is the letter I received in reference to it :—

" Dear Sir,—We have placed to your credit with our house, in accordance with the terms of your letter to us dated December 20th, 1864—(Mr. Lewis—That is the day he received the other letter)—the sum of £20,000. This will appear in our books as lying at fourteen days' notice ; any extra interest to be paid separately.—Yours truly, Overend and Gurney."

By the Lord Mayor—It is in the handwriting, I think, of Mr. H. E. Gurney ?—The signature is.

By Mr. Lewis—I had written to the firm demanding £20,000 for two years' services rendered and two to be rendered.

Sir T. Gabriel—Speak to Mr. Lewis, not to me.

Mr. Lewis—But you were not to render any more ; you had received your cong

Witness—I had a grievanc

Did you draw the £20,000 which had been placed to your credit after they had gone into the new company ?

Witness—I have another letter here in reference to that :—

" Lombard-street, 14-8-65.

" Dear Sir,—Owing to the change which has been made here, we cannot continue to allow you more than the market rate, and therefore propose placing your money at our current rate at 14 days. Money on the 30th.—For Overend and Gurney (Limited), H. E. Gurney.

Did you draw your £20,000 from the funds of the shareholders ?—No, it was transferred. I never took the cash till after the formation of the limited company clearly.

You knew how the limited company were situated ?—No answer.

You knew how the private firm were situated ?—No, I never knew anything at all connected with the private affairs of Overend and Gurney.

By Sir T. Gabriel—I drew my salary year by year, and continued to do so up to the time I left.

Sir T. Gabriel—You are contradicting yourself. You said you had drawn up to the time the £20,000 was paid. If that be so, having already had £5,000 a year for the two back years, nothing was due.

Witness—I received £5,000 in December, 1862 ; I received £5,000 in December, 1863 ; and therefore there was one year due to December 12, 1864. I received that as part of the £20,000.

Sir T. Gabriel—Then you were incorrect in saying that you received £5,000 each year up to December 12, 1864.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—But from the £20,000 this sum of £5,000 was to be taken.

Sir T. Gabriel—You see, Serjeant Ballantine, this is different from what the witness told us before. He told us yesterday, and he has repeated it to-day, that he received it for two years' back services.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am afraid it is not the only point on which you can fix a direct contradiction on him in the course of his evidence.

The Lord Mayor—At all events, we must take it that £5,000 was received for services between 1863 and 1864.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You are still official assignee ?—Yes.

You are quite sure about it. You have been to your office to-day ?—No, I have not.

Any communication from the Lord Chancellor would go to your office, would it not ?—Yes.

There was a firm in the City known as Edwards and O'Beirne—who were the partners in that firm ?—The ostensible partners were my two brothers and Mr. O'Beirne ; but I had myself an interest in it.

But were not you a partner ?—I was a partner.

While you were in the position of an official assignee you were a partner in a mercantile affair ?—It was not a mercantile affair ; it was a financial business.

And Mr. O'Beirne, who was one of the partners in that business, was obtaining advances from Overend and Gurney, of whom you were the agent ?—I was not a partner of Mr. O'Beirne during the time I was with Messrs. Overend and Gurney. It was after I left them I went into partnership with Mr. O'Beirne.

Who was the first person whom you knew connected with the old firm ?—David Ward Chapman, whose acquaintance I formed many years ago. I made an advance to him of £5,000, I think in 1859. He was then a member of the firm. My impression is that he did not wish the other members of the firm to know of the advance which I made him. I was introduced to the firm before then, and I was on intimate terms with Mr. Chapman, and I advanced him my first year's salary of £5,000.

Do I understand you to say that you were receiving money from the firm for your services, and making secret advances to a partner who wanted to conceal the fact ? Is that what you wish to go forth to the public ? Is that what you want to convey ?—I wish to convey that having money of my own, and Mr. Chapman having asked me for an advance, I made it to him.

But you were actually receiving that money from the firm and advancing it to a partner ?—That is true.

Now, I ask you whether you are prepared to swear that you had not money transactions with Mr. Chapman 18 months before the advance made out of the salary which you received ?—I had no money transactions with Mr. Chapman until I made him the advance of £5,000.

The Lord Mayor—That was your first advance to him, it being also your first year's salary ?—Yes.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—How did you make that advance ?—In Bank notes.

Did Mr. Chapman ever pay you back ?—No.

Now take this letter from yourself into your hands, and I shall be able to remind you of the reason that Mr. Birkbeck gave for getting rid of you. Was not the reason assigned by Mr. Birkbeck that your connexion with the firm had been injurious ?

Witness (after a pause)—Yes.

That all the large losses of the firm had arisen from your advice ?—Yes.

And that on the expiration of the terms of the agreement they intended to sever themselves from all connexion with you ?—Yes.

Those were the reasons given by Mr. Birkbeck ?—Yes.

But Mr. Gurney considered you an exemplary person ?—Mr. Gurney wrote me that letter.

And so expressed himself to you when you tore yourself from the rude Birkbeck and found yourself in the arms of the gentle Gurney ? (A laugh.)—No one entertained the same opinion as Mr. Birkbeck.

Sir T. Gabriel—We have had that complimentary testimonial read. Was it offered to you voluntarily by the parties, or did you demand it ?

Witness—I asked them for it.

That was one of the conditions on which you made the settlement ?—Clearly.

The witness went on to state that although the £20,000 was placed to his credit, to be drawn out at fourteen days' notice, it was an understanding that it was to remain in the bank for a longer time. The understanding arose before the letter was given. He volunteered to let it remain on deposit without specifying the time. He left it there till the limited company was formed.

The £20,000 ?—It was not £20,000, it was £15,000.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The matter is susceptible of proof. Here is an extract from the books (handing it in.)

Sir T. Gabriel—From this statement it appears that there was a balance of £6,600 left in on the 31st of July. That is quite different from what he says.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Quite different ; and that is not the only case, I fear, in which you will find the facts different from his statements.

Witness—I am quite right in saying that the amount placed to my credit was the difference between £20,000 and £5,000.

Sir T. Gabriel—But you were wrong in allowing Mr. Lewis to draw the inference that the money was paid by the limited company.

The witness was then questioned as to the rate of interest he was to receive, and he said it was understood he was to receive 6 per cent.

A letter was put in from Mr. H. E. Gurney, dated 6th August, 1865, stating that in consequence of the change, they could not continue to allow more than the bank rate.

Mr. Lewis—Had Mr. David Ward Chapman left the firm before the commencement of the limited company ?—Yes.

Did you buy any shares in the limited company ?—No. Or deal with them at all ?—No.

Are you quite sure that you had no transactions with them ?—My strong impression is that I had not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Your first connexion with Mr. J. H. Gurney was in 1861, was it not ? I do not recollect.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Now, Mr. Edwards, this is getting a little too bad. I ask you whether you do not know perfectly well that it was in consequence of the mess you had got the affairs of the bank into that Mr. J. H. Gurney came up from Norwich, and for the first time learned how matters were going on ?

Witness—I do not know. I deny that I was in any way the cause of their losses. In the one or two conversations I had with Mr. J. H. Gurney he did not tell me I was the cause of their losses, but he told me that the firm was perfectly able to carry all the matters which had taken place. May I add, that the debt to the Royal Atlantic Mail increased yearly. The money was advanced as the construction of the ships progressed ; and if the ships had turned out capable of doing the work required, there would have been no loss to Overend and Gurney.

Who built those ships ?—Messrs. Palmer and Co. and Messrs. Samuelson and Co.

Who made the contracts with them ?—They were made before I joined.

Had you any commission on the ships ?—Not a shilling.

The witness, before leaving the box, handed in the following letter as one of those he had written to Mr. H. E. Gurney in relation to his dismissal :—

" 22, Basinghall-street, Jan. 27, 1864.

" My Dear Sir,—To avoid any misunderstanding that may have arisen in consequence of the various conversations I have had, firstly, with Mr. Birkbeck ; secondly, with yourself ; thirdly, with Mr. Chapman ; fourthly, with Mr. O'Beirne ; and fifthly, with yourself yesterday, I think it should be thoroughly understood at the conversation now proposed to be had with Mr. J. H. Gurney this morning, that I had made no demand upon your house, but that I have only asked you as head of the house in London, if the house has come to the same conclusion as Mr. Birkbeck, viz., 1st. That my connection with you has been injurious. 2nd. That all your large losses have arisen from my advice. 3rd. That so soon as the matters now in my hands are considered wound up you do not intend to avail yourselves further of my services. And, lastly, that at the expiration of the term of your present agreement with me that you intend to sever yourselves from all connection with me. I must add that to Mr. Birkbeck I am indebted for the first intimation of this your intention, as from every other member of your firm, except Mr. Arthur Chapman, I have, from what has been stated to me, been led to expect a very different result as the reward of unlimited confidence on your part and unremitting zeal and integrity amounting at times to self-sacrifice both of position and health on my part. On receiving your answer I must consult my friends as to what my future course must be, and beg to remain, yours most faithfully, E. W. Edwards."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.
Agencies at
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.
Correspondents.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/⅛ per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	,,
3	do.	1/11⅞	,,
2	do.	1/11¾	,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand		1/11⅝	,,
On Scotland		1/11⅝	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11.15/16d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand		1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

Bombay Agency
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,

Interest
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do.	6 do.	5	,,
Do.	12 do.	6	,,

Remittances.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the " Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India : Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
(Unexceptionally good Terms.)
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :
Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	' Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	' Dumville's V.R.'	,, 18 ,,
Clarets	' Medoc'	,, 10 ,,
Do.	' Lormont'	,, 12 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	,, ,, 27 ,,
Fine Pale	,, ,, 29 ,,
Superior Port	,, ,, 27 ,,
Do. do.	Pints. ,, 14 ,,
Brandy	,, ,, 32 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JAMAICA RUM.
Just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SEASON OF 1869!
THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.
IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,
MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,
respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of
WINES, SPIRITS, and STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to
CASHMERE,
who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE and COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE and Co.
have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 WhiteCapsule	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 b ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per " Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per " Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per " Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per " Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per " Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per " Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta, Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by " Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... Rs. 22-8 Rs. 25

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A " light fruity" Wine.
Cash. Credit
Per dozen ... Rs. 27 Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... Rs. 30 Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... Rs. 34 Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... Rs. 38 Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... Rs. 44 Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).
SOLE AGENTS,
Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines, which they unhesitatingly assert to be unequalled, both for quality and moderation of price, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine Trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD.— Orders can be registered at the Office of the undersigned for last October's Brew, expected to arrive about the end of March.
LYON & Co.
Bombay, 11th February 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.
Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, ,, 3½ ,,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.
Tanna, 15th January 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.
SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of " An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay ; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects ; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868

TO SPORTSMEN.
A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ... Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings ... 600 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.— Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.
Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.
Guarantee given with every Watch.
A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.
American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.
Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co

BEDFORD AND COMPANY,
FROM
HUDSON AND SONS,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Messrs. BEDFORD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have RE-OPENED THE PREMISES at 22, Rampart Row, lately occupied by the well-known Firm of ROGERS & Co., where they intend to carry on business as PHARMACEUTICAL, DISPENSING, and FAMILY CHEMISTS.

The Shop has been entirely refitted, and the greatest care taken in selecting Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality.

Mr. Bedford, the Manager, hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain the confidence and patronage of the Public. He has had much practical experience as an Assistant in some of the leading Establishments in London, and has subsequently endeavoured, by a course of study at the College of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, to obtain a thorough knowledge of his business.

All PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES will be dispensed under the most scrupulous attention of the Manager, and no Chemical will be used but that manufactured according to the most select and approved formula given in the Pharmacopœia of the different Colleges, and all Drugs compounded at this Establishment will be found to possess those essential properties upon which their active principles depend.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.
Goa Powder.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.
Goa Powder in Solution.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.
Isphagool Ph. Ind.—Very successful in chronic dysentery.
Oleum Gynocardiæ Ph. Ind.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Richloride of Methylene.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.
Extract of Meat Biscuits.—Very concentrated.
American Eclectic Remedies.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.
Sulphurous Acid Spray Apparatus.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Pairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.
Sulphurous Acid for above.
Chest Expanding Braces.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.
India Rubber Ice Bags—For the head and other parts ; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.
Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)
Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)
Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia (Easton.)
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured ; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's " Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IMPORTANT TO MESSES.
A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See " Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER,
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ... 12 as. ,,
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.
A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.
Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.
No. 1 Cigar Shape
,, 2 Do. Do.
,, ,, Cheroot Do.
D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE PO-LISH. Packets 3d. each ; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE.— The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.
*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H The Duke of Edinburgh.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
***Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

ROOFS.
DAMP WALLS and FLOORS
prevented by using
" Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
" Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
" Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
" Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
" Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
" Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the " Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for
GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,
and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the " Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
,, Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
,, Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
,, superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
,, Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
,, Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
,, fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.
*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.
JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling ; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool ; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London ; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civill ives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

Breakfast.—A Successful Experiment.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following :—" There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of prepation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack where-ever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

FOR SALE.

NOW landing ex Barque " Duiveland," from Boston, 1 and 2 inch American Deals. Apply to FARNHAM & Co.
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a serviceable second-hand English Brougham.
Also, a Bay Arab Horse, very quiet, goes both in single and double Harness.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S " PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the " Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a " Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No " Stays" or other " Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.
" Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
" We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
" We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentry that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY :—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 24th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay :—
quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, shirtings, T. cloth, jaconets, prints, coloured chintz.
10 cases fancy goods, containing porcelain toys, plated candlesticks, leather bags, portmanteaus, hat boxes, albums, flower pots, and flower vases with glass domes.
2 cases Japan leather.
10 do. eau-de-cologne.
15 do. grenet colour.
9 do. baker.
6 do. brandy fruit.
6 do. syrup fruit.
1 do. marino undershirts.
7 do. sardines.
1 do. pictures.
20 do. liquor of various sorts by Frosted Frairies.
1 do. liquor sets.
1 do. silver glass candlesticks.
40 do. Invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's oilmanstores just landed from ship " Robinson Crusoe." Full particulars will be given in the next advertisement
On account of the concerned from ex " Prince Oscar."
H G & Co.
M P 150 boxes carriage candles.
G C A
By order of Narrayenjee Hurrypursad, on account and risk of Hemraz Heerjee—
1 case white guaze.
On account of Gella Heerjee—
2 cases nets.
On account of Moolchund Bhimjee—
3 cases chintz.
On account of Sooltanally Kikabhoy—
24 bags flour.
On account of Mahomedally Abdoolally—
3 cases matches.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12 and 13.
A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, coloured chinnai cloths, sarries, coloured prints, &c.
Gold and gilt jewellery, such as gold curve chains, watch guards, watches and keys, brooches, breastpins, diamond and emerald rings, hoop and brilliant rings, ear-rings.
A few sample cards of razors and assorted instruments, cards of scissors, ladies' companion and work boxes, a case of porcelain toys, twisted white ropes, fancy cakes of soaps, ready-made quill pens, brass lottas and a few boxes of whiskey, silver lace, chignons, braid, &c.

TO BE LET at MIDDLE COLABA.
An upper-storied House No. 284. For particulars apply on the premises or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
This day, Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder—
A quantity of broken cast iron pipes.
A lot of old metal.
A quantity of railings and pillasters more or less broken.
A small lot of surplus stores, &c., &c.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.
This day, Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of Lauchbai, widow and Executrix of the late Thucker Parpia Purdhan, and on account of Ramjee Wagojee Golay, the following properties :—
Lot 1.
All that piece of Fazandaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts assessed under 35.
Lot 2.
All that piece of Fazandaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the Belasis Road, containing by admeasurement 322 square yards, assessed under No.—
Lot 3.
All that piece of Tocca ground situate at Byculla, New Foras Road, containing by admeasurement 7289 square yard or thereabouts, assessed under No. 194, and registered in the Tocca Collector's book and map under No. 352.
Lot 4.
All that piece of Tocca ground situate at Byculla, New Foras Road, containing by admeasurement 4314 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 291, and registered in the Tocca Collector's book under No. 354.

SALE of the STEAMER " TILLY."
Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, 3, Marine Street, Bombay, at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th instant (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the iron s. s. " Tilly," as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay.
This Steamer was built at Glasgow in 1859, is 457 Tons gross measurement, and is fitted with two engines aggregating 100 horse-power.
A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. All further particulars may be learnt on application to the Liquidators or the undersigned.

SALE of TIMBER.
On Thursday, the 4th March, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—
A large quantity of 1st and 2nd class teak log.

BEAUTIFUL STAINED GLASS ARCHES.
The undersigned have for sale on favourable terms five beautiful stained plate glass arches made and completed in England. The frames are of teak moulded on both sides and fitted with brass hinges and brass brackets for either gas or candles branches.
The design on the stained glass leaves of these arches represent allegorical groups of the four quarters of the globe first Europe. The centre figure represents this Continent as the most agricultural quarter of the globe, that on the right hand as the most warlike and dominant divisions, and that on the left as the one in which the arts and sciences are most advanced second Asia. The centre figure here is that of an Indian woman bearing Indian corn, on the right hand an Indian, and on the left a Chinaman, India and China being the most important countries of Asia, the lamp here alludes to the eternal flames of the Parsees. Africa is represented as a young man bearing an African bark such as has always been used through this Continent. He may be supposed to represent central Africa, on his right hand is an Egyptian hunter, and on his left an Algerine, Algeria being at present perhaps the most flourishing country of Africa. America, as the youngest continent, is represented as a young and beautiful woman, on her right hand is an Indian, one of the savages of North America, and on her left a figure representing one of the original Spanish invaders of Mexico. The back ground of each group is suggestive of its respective Continent, the side lights or small doors consist of very elaborate ornaments with a series of small medallions, each representing a different subject and bearing reference to the various arts, sciences and forms of industry.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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